

SENATE—Monday, June 1, 1981

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, LL.D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, we are grateful for the respite which recess provided and for the renewal with which we begin the hard work ahead. As the Senators deal with specific, controversial details of legislation, grant special energy, insight, and patience. Strengthen them against relentless pressure from constituents, lobbyists, and special interests. Help them to resolve differences without rancor and bitterness. Lead them in the way of compromise that does not sacrifice principle or self-respect and that preserves which are just, equitable, and serve the common good.

We thank Thee for the long life and faithful public service of Carl Vinson and commend to Thee his loved ones and friends who mourn his loss.

Thank You, God, for dedicated men and women who manage the cloak rooms, who do the business of the Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senators' offices. Thank You for doorkeepers and security personnel who are always there. Thank You for elevator operators and pages who respond faithfully to constant demands. Thank You for cooks, waiters, and waitresses in the restaurants and for those who care for buildings, grounds, and facilities.

Dear God, teach us to appreciate each other, to respect and honor each other—to love each other as Thou dost love us in Christ. Amen.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, will the Chair please advise me of the order of business of the Senate pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement entered into at the time of our adjournment for the Memorial Day recess?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate adjourned for the Memorial Day recess under an order that provided that the reading of the Journal would be dispensed with, that there would be no call of the Calendar, and that no matter would come over under the rule.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, is there now time allocated to the two leaders under the standing order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have no need for my time under the standing order. I am prepared to yield to any Senator any portion of it, or to the distinguished acting minority leader, or to yield back the time, depending on the needs and requirements of my colleagues.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, we are advised that the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN) is on his way to the Chamber and wishes some time, under the time allocated to the leader on this side. Other than that, I know of no pending business at this moment on this side of the aisle, and I so advise the distinguished majority leader.

If he has no further business to transact, it might be appropriate for either of us to suggest the absence of a quorum. However, before I do that, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the distinguished acting minority leader.

Mr. President, I yield back my time under the standing order. Does the Senator yield back his time under the standing order?

Mr. EXON. So long as it is understood that we will have time for morning business, so that the Senator from Georgia can deliver his statement, in accordance with his request for time.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, has not a period been ordered for the transaction of morning business?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A period has been ordered for the transaction of morning business.

Mr. EXON. With that understanding, I yield back the time on this side under the standing order.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 5 minutes each.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COCHRAN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W. YOST

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, with the death of Charles W. Yost on May 21, 1981, the United States lost a wise counselor and our fragile planet lost a staunch defender. Ambassador Yost devoted his life and his many talents, as diplomat, writer, and teacher, to the simple proposition that man, as a rational being, could be persuaded to deal rationally with the great problems that confront humanity. Ambassador Yost's dedication to this principle—so simple, yet so elusive—distinguished him as a diplomat and imparted to his writing a quality of sane dispassion too seldom found in this or any other age.

Ambassador Yost did not advocate causes and crusades; he advocated reason. He was deeply involved in the search for solutions to the most complex international questions of our times—north-south imbalances; the nuclear arms race; continuing Arab-Israeli tension—but where others often brought only heat to a problem, he brought light.

The death of a person of Charles Yost's qualities of mind and heart is always untimely. His place will not soon nor easily be filled. But if his death can serve any useful purpose, it will be to give resonance to his quietly spoken advice to us over many troubled decades.

I will conclude these remarks by quoting from the rich legacy of advice Charles Yost left us. Characteristically, although he appreciates the enormity of the problems that challenge us, he believes we can surmount them. If we listen carefully, perhaps we can.

Ambassador Yost concluded his last book, "History and Memory," with these words:

Our age seems to be suddenly encountering, indeed creating, more discontinuities than history can recall since the transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance.

It is possible that in the 1980's and 1990's men and women may find themselves in an environment in some respects as inhospitable as that of some science fiction Mars. If they do, it will be an environment they themselves have made.

Any such deterioration would be quite unnecessary. Neither East nor West could defeat the other in war without destroying itself, but the two together could put away their unusable weapons and grudgingly coexist. Neither can dominate or manipulate the Third World, but both could join with

it in managing their interdependence to common advantage.

None of the works of man, including himself, can be allowed to grow exponentially and indefinitely without running out of space and air, but all of them could be prudently programmed, like man himself, to grow to an optimum size for survival and well-being. . . .

If we can be persuaded that self-interest now demands much more sophisticated, forbearing, and harmonious accommodations with nature and with our fellow men of all colors and creeds than has been necessary in the past, there is no reason why we and our civilization should not go on to develop the almost magical capacities science promises.

If, however, we persist in defining self-interest and national interest in terms relevant to more primitive eras, but incompatible with our own, we risk creating a world in which, not some distant generation, but our own grandchildren will become an endangered species.

I have no doubt we are capable of the bold effort of will and imagination which is required, but I wake at night wondering if we realize how fast the hands of the clock are moving.

Mrs. Mathias joins me in sending deepest sympathy to Mrs. Yost and their children in their great loss.

I ask unanimous consent that the obituary of Ambassador Yost, published in the Washington Post on May 23, 1981, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the obituary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLES YOST, EX-AMBASSADOR TO U.N., WRITER, TEACHER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DIES
(By J. Y. Smith)

Charles W. Yost, 73, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and a career diplomat whose foreign posts took him to the Middle East, Europe and Southeast Asia, died of cancer Thursday at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Yost joined the Foreign Service in 1930 and was sent to Alexandria, Egypt, as a consular officer. His next assignment was Warsaw. After a brief period in private life, he joined the State Department in Washington. He attended the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, the San Francisco Conference in 1945, where the United Nations was organized, and the Potsdam Conference shortly after the end of World War II in Europe.

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, he served in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Greece at times when these countries were under intense pressure from the Soviet Union or just emerging from it. In 1954, he was named U.S. minister to Laos and then became the first U.S. ambassador to that nation. In 1957, he was the minister counselor, or second-in-command, of the American Embassy in Paris. At the end of that year, he was named U.S. ambassador to Syria. Shortly after his appointment, Syria and Egypt formed the United Arab Republic. Mr. Yost was named ambassador to Morocco in 1958.

In 1961, he began his first assignment at the United Nations as the deputy to Adlai E. Stevenson. Following Stevenson's death in 1965, Mr. Yost stayed on to be deputy to Arthur Goldberg. He resigned from the Foreign Service in 1966 to begin a career as a writer and teacher on foreign affairs.

In 1969, President Richard Nixon nominated Mr. Yost as the permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, the offi-

cial title of the U.S. ambassador there. He resigned in 1971 and returned to writing and teaching. Mr. Yost held the rank of career ambassador, the highest a member of the professional Foreign Service can reach.

As his career progressed, Mr. Yost developed a reputation for a balanced and even-handed approach to international questions. In the tradition of classical diplomacy, he went about his work quietly. His style contrasted sharply with the high public profile kept by such predecessors at the United Nations as Henry Cabot Lodge, Stevenson, Gold-berg and his successor, George W. Bush, now the Vice President. He believed that if force should replace the political process, it should be used with care and in pursuit of limited objectives. He was a critic of the massive U.S. intervention in Vietnam that began in 1965 under President Johnson, stating that no American interest was in jeopardy that would justify such an effort.

During his years as head of the U.S. mission to the United Nations, Mr. Yost was chairman of a four-power committee—the other members were Britain, France and the Soviet Union—whose purpose was to achieve a ceasefire in the smoldering war between Egypt and Israel. At the time of his resignation, some news reports said the Nixon administration had come to doubt that his support of Israel in the face of Arab claims was unqualified. Mr. Yost denied that he had had any policy differences with the administration in carrying out his duties.

At the same time, however, he developed an increasingly pessimistic view of the world. He was concerned, among other things, about population, pollution and the environment, the continuing poverty of the Third World, and the unequal distribution of wealth in the developed nations.

Mr. Yost set these views forth in a syndicated newspaper column and in three books that he wrote. The most recent is "History and Memory," which appeared last year. His earlier books were "The Insecurity of Nations" and "The Conduct and Misconduct of Foreign Relations." He also taught at the Columbia University School of International Affairs and the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

In 1979, Mr. Yost was cochairman of Americans for SALT, a group that lobbied the Senate for passage of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. He was a trustee of the American University in Cairo, Egypt, and director of the Aspen Institute program for cultural exchanges with Iran. He took part in several unofficial conferences between U.S. and Soviet scholars. In 1973, he was named head of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and visited the People's Republic of China in 1973 and 1977.

Charles Woodruff Yost was born in Watertown, N.Y. He was educated at the Hotchkiss School and at Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1928. He spent a year studying at the University of Paris before joining the Foreign Service.

Survivors include his wife, the former Irena Oldakawska, whom he met while serving in Poland; of Washington; three children, Nicholas and Casimir, of Washington, and Felicity, of New York City, and three grandchildren.

The family suggests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the DACOR Educational and Welfare Foundation, Washington.

MARYLAND'S ECONOMIC REVIVAL

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the Congress and the administration have

spent much of this year deliberating about how to reinvigorate the American economy and we have made some decisions which should help us achieve this goal. But nothing we do here in Washington can have the immediate impact that an enterprising State can have when it sets about with will and imagination to infuse new life into its economy.

It will surprise none of my colleagues to hear me identify Maryland as such a State. They are use to me singing the praises of the great "Free State" of Maryland. Indeed, I sometimes suspect they think I am partial.

Today, to dispel that illusion, I present supporting evidence from one of the most prestigious of all financial journals, the London Financial Times. On May 1, this dean of financial publications reported in near rhapsodic terms about the revival of Maryland's economic fortunes at a time of national recession. In a full-page article, the Financial Times Survey reports on Maryland's "buoyant and diverse economy," calling it "a success story against the odds."

I commend this article to other States which want to beat the odds. As is so often the case, they can learn from Maryland. I ask unanimous consent that the London Financial Times article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Financial Times Survey, May 1, 1981]

MARYLAND: A SUCCESS STORY AGAINST THE ODDS

(By David Buchan)

Maryland, this historic state named after Henrietta Maria, sad spouse of the unfortunate King Charles I, is staging a vigorous comeback. With above average investment and below average unemployment, it is gaining (or regaining) a reputation under Governor Harry Hughes as one of the better-managed states in the Union. Central to this happy trend is the remarkable upturn in the fortunes of its largest city, Baltimore, and the restoration of probity among its politicians in Annapolis, the state's picturesque capital.

For all its relative antiquity, Maryland looks like the leftover after the other states were carved out. The image its geography most resembles is a roughly hewn key, inserted from the Atlantic with a deep incision for the Chesapeake Bay and tapering west into Appalachia. The key can serve exporter and importer to unlock a large portion of the country, for Maryland is plumb in the middle of the eastern seaboard and reaches quite far towards the industrial mid west.

Many states claim to be America in microcosm and Maryland can lay claim to the cliché with as much justice as any. It spans from the rich, alluvial farmland of the "eastern shore" of the Chesapeake, with its big landholdings and Deep South roots and politics, to the hills of Western Maryland that shelter coal (and periodically Presidents at Camp David).

RECREATIONS

This gives Maryland a diversity enabling it to weather hard economic times. Unemployment in the state is around 6 per cent,

more than a percentage point below the national average. It also gives Marylanders a tremendous range of recreations, from skiing in the west to surfing in the east, as well as perhaps the world's tastiest and cheapest crustaceans out of the Chesapeake.

The heart of Maryland's renaissance is taking place in its centre, in, around and between two cities: Baltimore and Washington, D.C. This is where the overwhelming proportion of new investment is being sunk. The Hughes administration is rightly proud that whereas companies announced investment in new or existing Maryland plant of only \$265m in 1978 (the year Mr. Hughes won the election), this rose to \$1.1bn in 1979 and \$1.2bn last year. That 1979-80 investment increase is expected to create more than 30,000 jobs in the five to seven years it takes to carry the projects out.

Of course, some of this is due to plain old market forces and has nothing to do with promotion by the state. Maryland does not give any exemptions to its taxes (which are about average among states—5 per cent sales tax, 7.5 per cent corporation tax and 2-5 per cent income tax), reasoning that one company's tax holiday would wind up as another's added burden. Nor, except in the case of the farm and service sectors is investing in Maryland likely to bring escape from trade unions.

Nevertheless, other states might do well to imitate Maryland's aggressive example in scouting for business. The state's officials claim that recent success will bring a return of \$6 in state and local taxes paid for every dollar spent on promotion.

The reversal in Baltimore's fortunes has turned carping by other Marylanders at its decline into pride at its renaissance. Under the balkanised U.S. banking system, every U.S. state has its own financial centre, and Baltimore is Maryland's, but Baltimore (pronounced "Balawmer") started life, and has always been, a brawny blue collar city, attracting polyglot communities—Irish, Italian, Greek, Polish, German—as ports have done. The improvement in mainstream Baltimore and its downtown has been dramatic, with much credit due to its mayor, Mr. William Donald Schaefer.

IMAGINATIVE

The drain in manufacturing jobs has been stemmed. General Motors is modernising its Baltimore plant to the tune of \$450m (one-third of all new investment announced for the state last year) to produce small cars. An imaginative housing policy is helping renovate the once-decrepit inner city, and the inner harbour is being spruced up into a big tourist attraction. The result is that, Lazarus-like, the city centre is coming alive again, as was obvious last autumn when the spotlight of national media attention focused on the city for the first of the presidential campaign television debates (between Messrs. Reagan and Anderson).

The brightest spot in Baltimore's industrial future is its potential as a coal port. It is already only second to Hampton Roads, on the Virginia coast, in handling coal exports, and has plans to expand loading facilities and dredge the upper Chesapeake to take bigger ships. At present, it cannot meet demand. Anyone crossing the bay bridge sees a veritable armada of empty freighters waiting to get into the coal bunkers. In these circumstances, a brief coal strike might even come as some relief.

A totally different area of Maryland's development is Washington, or rather its suburbs on the Maryland side. Maryland is in the happy position of having its cake and eating it too, with respect to the Washington suburbs. It does not fork out for Dis-

trict of Columbia services but reaps the benefit of taxing a generally stable and relatively well-paid work force of federal civil servants.

Proximity to the Federal Government brings other benefits, on which Governor Hughes and his staff are trying to capitalise. In their promotion efforts, which include opening an office in Tokyo as well as one in Brussels and trips to the Far East, Europe and California, they are making a special play for high-technology electronics and medical equipment—high-paying, high-value industries. The Federal Government is a prime customer of both these growth sectors—in the case of electronics Washington, chiefly the Defense Department, is the largest buyer and major source of research funds. Virtually the same goes for the health industry in Maryland. In Maryland it gets more federal money than any other state, and has eminent institutions such as the Johns Hopkins hospital in Baltimore.

Maryland gives these industries immediate access to the Government and to officials and congressmen who need to be lobbied, the state's salesmen are saying. Last year they went to Silicon Valley in California to persuade companies there that the quality of life could be the same in Maryland and that Maryland had plenty of scientific and engineering talent ready and waiting. A handful of these companies are said to be actively considering whether to branch out in Maryland.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Interest in these sectors also stems from the fact they create rather less pollution than some of Maryland's more traditional industries (it still has one of the country's biggest steel mills, the Bethlehem Steel plant in Baltimore). Partly out of awareness of what pollution can do to neighboring states (chemicals in New Jersey and Delaware, the Three Mile Island nuclear plant on the Susquehanna river which flows out of Pennsylvania and into the Chesapeake), Governor Hughes has made pollution control a particular concern. He has taken steps to allow disposal of low-level nuclear waste in Maryland, as well as directing his staff to work out more flexible approaches to environmental law with the aim of permitting more industry with less air pollution.

Maryland is thus becoming buoyant enough to ride out the vagaries of the national economy. Whether it is as well placed to changes in federal policy by the Reagan Administration is another matter.

Maryland has reckoned that the Reagan budget cuts—still, of course, to pass Congress—would cost it some \$170m in 1980-81. That compares with a state surplus of some \$110m in 1979-80. Many states like Maryland have a constitutional obligation to balance their budgets and cannot, unlike the profligate feds, go into the red. They have only two options: cut programmes or raise taxes, but the latter is no more popular than it is at the Federal level. The Maryland General Assembly this month rebuffed Governor Hughes's proposal for a modest one-cent-a-gallon increase in the state petrol tax.

In view of the impending Reagan federal budget cuts, such a tax increase was more vital than ever, but it is also an issue that probably will not be tackled until 1983, since next year is an election year for Governor Hughes and all state legislators.

SURPLUS

A few years ago, states would have been better placed to take up the slack in social programmes created by the Reagan Administration. In 1977 the states' overall surplus was more than \$10bn; last year it had shrunk to \$800m.

President Reagan has promised to cut the federal red tape on how states spend what money Washington gives them. But, as Governor Hughes gloomily notes, this would just pass the hard allocation decisions on to states, making state governors and legislators all the more prey to lobbying from single or special interest groups. For Mr. Hughes this might compound his political problem of being viewed as indecisive. No one disputes he is a better manager than his predecessors, Spiro Agnew and Marvin Mandel, both convicted of felonies, but if he wants of win re-election and keep the Governor's yacht, he will have to brush up his image as a leader.

PAUL R. POFFENBERGER

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a distinguished educator, Dr. Paul R. Poffenberger, who is retiring as Associate Dean of the University of Maryland's College of Agriculture. Dr. Poffenberger has been associated with the University of Maryland in one capacity or another for the past 50 years. Beginning in 1931 as an outstanding student, he went on to become a professor and for the past 25 years he has served as an administrator.

In the course of his career at Maryland, Dr. Poffenberger has personally advised 3,689 agricultural students. He has received wide recognition and honors from local, State, and national groups. He served as a naval officer in World War II and as a national officer of the resident instruction committee of organization and policy for the land grant colleges. He has also been a commission member of the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Poffenberger is no stranger to Capitol Hill. He has frequently provided valuable testimony to congressional committees which has enriched their deliberations. I am sure my colleagues join me in wishing a rich and satisfying retirement to this outstanding educator, citizen of Maryland, and the United States.

THE DEATH OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE CARL VINSON OF GEORGIA

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I advise the Senate of the death early this morning of the Honorable Carl Vinson, who represented the State of Georgia in Congress for over 50 years. Mr. Vinson was my great uncle, but was also one of the most distinguished individuals to ever serve in the Congress.

A giant oak has fallen in the forest.

Carl Vinson lived productively for many years, and made an indelible contribution to his community, his State, his Nation, and the free world.

The memory of Carl Vinson's contributions to our national security will live on in the aircraft carrier that bears his name, and also will live on in the hearts and minds of all those conscious of the history of our Nation's defense.

Carl Vinson possessed a tough dis-

ciplined mind, but all who knew him recognized his kind and loving heart.

His advice and counsel were invaluable to me personally. His example has been and will continue to be a guiding light for all aspiring to public service.

Georgia and America will miss this gentleman who enriched all he touched, but his indomitable spirit will always remain with us.

God granted his rich blessing on Uncle Carl, a man greatly honored and revered in his own lifetime. God blessed us all by placing Carl Vinson among us.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NUNN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, it was my great privilege to have served in the other body with Carl Vinson, and when I say it was a great privilege, it was truly that because he was a person of remarkable character and qualities.

He felt very strongly about economy in the Federal budget long before that became the fashion that it is today. He was scrupulous about his own expenditures, although he occupied a position of such power and such elevation that he could have arrogated unto himself enormous perquisites of office. For example, he meticulously took out a little case with postage stamps in it and put the stamps on his correspondence which he deemed to be personal or political in nature so that it would not ride on the frank at the taxpayers' expense.

Although he presided over a military empire of enormous proportions at the very apex of American global influence, I do not believe that Carl Vinson ever left the continental limits of the United States. He never took a trip. He felt that he could depend upon the advice and information given him by subordinates, by officers of the armed services, and he was always seeking to get the advice and counsel of senior officers of the armed services. But he was not afraid to demand the unvarnished truth. One of his greetings to a witness was "sit down, Admiral, and take off your muzzie."

With all the emphasis that has been placed upon his role as one who did so much to provide for the national defense, it should not be forgotten that he did not overlook the interests of his constituents.

Every now and then he would have to have a meeting of Members of the other body. Representatives of the districts in which the textile industry was important, and he would grab me by the lapel and say, "Now, son, you represent the largest manmade fiber plant in the country and we need to have you at this meeting." And when Carl Vinson made that clear, let me tell you I turned up at the meeting. It was a kind of a personal dedication and a personal leadership for not only on behalf of the people of his own congressional district but people who shared similar concerns across the country.

He was a great Member of Congress, a fine American and an example to all

of us, and I am happy that the U.S. Navy made this decision before his death to name one of our principal men of war the U.S.S. *Carl Vinson*.

Through that ship the name Carl Vinson will continue to sail out into the future with pride and confidence as Carl Vinson carried himself through the Halls of Congress for longer than any other Member had served.

I thank the Senator from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. NUNN. I thank my colleague and friend from Maryland. Those words I am sure will be appreciated by all who knew and loved Carl Vinson, certainly by the family.

I know, in talking to him many times, what high regard he had for the Senator from Maryland. So I appreciate very much those kind remarks.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. NUNN. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I was indeed sorry to hear of the death of former Congressman Carl Vinson of Georgia. Congressman Vinson was one of the most able Congressmen who has served in Congress, certainly since I have been a Member of this body. We are very proud that his great nephew is now the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia, Senator SAM NUNN.

I had the pleasure of working with Congressman Vinson on numerous occasions. He was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee for many years. Prior to that he was chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and on conference committees I had the pleasure of working with him. I do not think I have ever known a more dedicated man, a man who had a higher sense of honor and a man who was more fair in every way.

He was truly a great American. I am very pleased I had the pleasure of serving with him in Congress, and I shall never forget him and I shall never forget the great service he rendered to this country. He passed away at the age of 98, a remarkable age. I understand he was in possession of his faculties during that period up until shortly before his death.

This country has produced many great men, and Congressman Carl Vinson was one of those men. We can truly be proud of his accomplishments, his achievements, on behalf of this Nation, on behalf of the great State of Georgia.

I further wish to say that his great-nephew, the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), is carrying on in his fine tradition. We predict that he, too, will make an outstanding record in Congress as did his great-uncle, Carl Vinson.

Mr. NUNN. I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his kind remarks. I also know Congressman Vinson thought the world of Senator THURMOND. For years and years I know they were on

the conference committees together. In fact, I remember when I came up here right after law school I was working on the House side as a young lawyer, and I walked over across the Capitol Grounds with Congressman Vinson. I came over to the Senate Armed Services Committee. We sat at one end of the table and at the other end of the table were Senator Russell from Georgia and Senator THURMOND, who was sitting right by him, and Carl Vinson made a presentation of the House position on a conference report to the conferees of the full Senate Armed Services Committee. I remember thinking to myself then as a young law student what a memory that was to be sitting in the presence of all those great, tall timbers of our legislative body, including the Senator from South Carolina.

So I thank the Senator from South Carolina for his remarks. I assure him that it will be appreciated by all who knew Carl Vinson, particularly his family.

Mr. MATTINGLY. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words in praise of one of the finest men ever to serve in Congress. Carl Vinson died last night, but the legacy of his record 50 years in Congress lives on. He understood that America can only have peace through a strong national defense. That was true in 1915 when he first went to Congress, it was true when he retired in 1965, and it is just as true today.

In his 50 years on Capitol Hill, Representative Vinson served nine Presidents from Woodrow Wilson to Lyndon Johnson. Johnson, in fact, was placed on Vinson's committee when he first arrived in Washington in 1937. Johnson always credited Vinson with teaching him the ways of Congress, something that served him well when he became majority leader of the Senate.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Committee from 1946 to 1965, Vinson fought to further strengthen our military forces. But the little man from Milledgeville was not awed by Army or Navy brass. He always demanded a dollar's worth of defense for every dollar appropriated. But it was through Representative Vinson's efforts that America did not totally dismantle its Navy during the Great Depression. As chairman of the Navy Affairs Committee from 1931 to 1946, he fought for a modern Navy. In October 1962, Vinson wrote:

Mistakes have been made, and more mistakes are to be expected. We have not, however, made the mistake of doing nothing.

This is advice we should heed in 1981.

Of all the great Georgians who have served in Congress, I would put Representative Vinson at the top with the legendary Senator Richard Russell. We remember his contributions to our Nation and praise them. We also pledge to follow his example of service.

Mr. EXON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted on May 27, 1981, during the adjournment of the Senate, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

By Mr. DOLE, Committee on Finance:

Robert J. Rubin to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Pamela Needham Bailey to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Richard P. Kusserow to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services;

David R. MacDonald to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative with the rank of ambassador; and

Lawrence J. Brady to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE AD- JOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Senate on May 22, 27, 28, and 29, 1981, received messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations; which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received on May 22, 27, 28, and 29, 1981, are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMIN- ISTRATION OF THE RADIATION CONTROL FOR HEALTH AND SAFE- TY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—PM 54

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary of the Senate on May 28, 1981, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 360D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2631), I hereby transmit the 1980 Annual Report on the Administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act. The period covered by the report precedes my term of office.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1981.

EXTENSION OF VETERANS' EDU- CATIONAL ASSISTANCE PRO- GRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM 55

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the Secretary

of the Senate on June 1, 1981, received the following message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1976, the Congress established, in P.L. 94-502, a new contributory education program under which individuals entering military service on and after January 1, 1977, would, on a voluntary basis, have funds withheld from their military pay for their future education. These contributions would, under the law, be matched by the Veterans Administration on a \$2 for \$1 basis.

The law provides for this Veterans' Education Assistance Program (VEAP) to be conducted on a test basis and requires termination of new enrollments by service personnel after December 31, 1981, unless I recommend continuation of the program before June 1, 1981.

Last year, the Congress enacted the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981, and the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980. These two laws included revisions to the VEAP program and established a new, second test program under which service personnel, who enlist or reenlist after September 30, 1980, and before October 1, 1981, may be eligible for education benefits after serving for a specified period of time.

The conference report on the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981, recommended that the VEAP program be extended to June 30, 1982, in order to provide sufficient time for the Department of Defense to test and evaluate the new pilot program. That program is currently undergoing testing and evaluation.

As of the end of February 1981, a total of 3,872 individuals had commenced education training under the VEAP program. The relatively low training rate reflects, in part, the fact that under the law an individual may not begin to use his or her educational entitlement until completion of the first obligated period of active duty or 6 years of active duty, whichever period is less. Since the law did not become effective until January 1, 1977, the number of persons eligible to pursue training has thus far been minimal.

Over the next several months the Administration will be continuing its evaluation and review of both the VEAP and Department of Defense test programs, with a view towards developing legislative recommendations regarding education programs for servicemembers and veterans. In view of this effort, I am recommending that the VEAP program be continued beyond its current termination date of December 31, 1981. This will permit the Administration to complete its review and will provide time for submission of legislative recommendations that I anticipate will be submitted in early 1982.

Recently, the Veterans Administration submitted legislation to the Congress that would authorize a 1-year extension of the Veterans' Educational Assistance Program and make certain other adjust-

ments in Public Law 94-502. I urge the Congress to enact this legislation.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 30, 1981.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Gregory, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution designating July 17, 1981, as "National POW-MIA Recognition Day."

The message also announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3512) making supplemental and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, rescinding certain budget authority, and for other purposes; agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. YATES, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BENJAMIN, Mr. GINN, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CONTE, Mr. McDADE, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2957. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation in the use of public treatment works grants for treating, storing, or conveying the flow of industrial users into treatment works.

H.R. 3520. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide compliance date extensions for steelmaking facilities on a case-by-case basis to facilitate modernization.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were read twice by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2957. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to delete the limitation in use of public treatment works

grants for treating, storing, or conveying the flow of industrial users into treatment works; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 3520. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide compliance date extensions for steelmaking facilities on a case-by-case basis to facilitate modernization; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981, the following reports of committees were submitted on May 27, 1981, during the adjournment of the Senate:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment (in the nature of a substitute):

S. 884. A bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes (with additional and minority views) (Rept. No. 97-126).

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. Res. 145. A resolution waiving sections 303(a)(4) and 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 884; referred to the Committee on the Budget.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 1289. A bill to provide that legislation appropriating funds for payment of pay to Federal employees shall be enacted separately from other legislation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. 1290. A bill for the relief of Dr. Rose Gustilo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (by request):

S. 1291. A bill to provide a ceiling on Federal expenditures for Medicaid, to increase States' flexibility to determine the scope of their Medicaid programs, to make other amendments to the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1292. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1293. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the effectiveness and improve the administration of certain programs under the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1294. A bill to consolidate Federal grants to States for social services, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on those programs and increase flexibility in a State's exercise of its responsibility for program administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MATHIAS:

S. 1289. A bill to provide that legislation appropriating funds for payment of pay to Federal employees shall be enacted separately from other legislation; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SALARY SAFETY ACT

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, too often the Congress has pushed to the brink of financial disaster the millions of Americans who are employed in Federal service and the Armed Forces.

Just because Congress does not always enact appropriations legislation on time, Government employees, military personnel, the judiciary and their families ought not to face the prospect of payless paydays.

Over the last several years the Congress has failed to meet its own deadlines to assure continuous funding of the Federal Government. Far too frequently, when spending authorities have expired, we have not completed action on the new money bills or resolutions that would continue Government services and activities.

Many of us anticipated that after Congress adopted the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Congress would adhere to a firm budgetary timetable. I had hoped that we would minimize delays for appropriations bills and sharply reduce the need for continuing resolutions. This simply has not occurred.

Every year since the Congressional Budget Act was fully implemented in 1976, final action on the first continuing resolution for a fiscal year has been delayed past the start of that fiscal year. The first continuing resolution for fiscal 1977 was not approved until the 11th day of the fiscal year; for fiscal 1978 not until the 13th day; for fiscal 1979 not until the 14th day; for fiscal 1980 not until the 12th day; and for fiscal 1981 not until late in the first day of the fiscal year. Thus a gap in Government funding has apparently become an annual step in the appropriations process.

Lengthy and heated debates over amendments and protracted controversy with the other body caused the delays. Never has there been controversy over continuing the basic services of the Government of the United States for 226 million people. But congressional inaction, indecision, and disagreement have cut off the paychecks of the very workers who provide the American people with those services.

Whenever Government employees and military personnel face payless paydays, partial paychecks or late payrolls, the whole Nation loses. The distress caused by a lapse in pay is destructive to employee morale and Government productivity.

Washington Post columnist Mike Causey recently explained how funding gaps jeopardize Federal Government operations.

A pay delay or a partial check can

cause real personal hardships, especially for those in lower and middle grades who often live from paycheck to paycheck. Rents, mortgages, and other bills must be paid on time to avoid late fees, interest charges or bad credit ratings.

In the case of the armed services, uncertainty and delay in meeting payrolls not only lower morale, but also discourage reenlistments and actually constitute a risk and danger to national security.

When Federal paychecks stop flowing, communities with Government offices, military installations, and Federal research facilities feel the impact immediately. Local businesses, financial institutions, and providers of services suffer temporary economic dislocation.

It is unacceptable for congressional procedures to allow this sort of distress to continue. Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, we set high standards of job performance and productivity for Federal employees. In return, we at the very least owe them their paychecks in full and on time.

The 97th Congress will face many controversial issues and undoubtedly many will be considered in the context of appropriations measures. If the past is a guide, most civil servants and military personnel might now anticipate deferred wages and salaries every year unless the Congress changes its procedures to insulate the Government payroll from appropriations delays.

Enactment of my salary safety bill would remedy the situation once and for all. It simply requires that legislation appropriating funds for payment of Federal employees be enacted separately from other legislation.

The procedure established by my bill would not require the expenditure of any additional tax dollars. It merely assures that the Federal executive departments and agencies, the judiciary, and the legislative branch would be able to meet on a timely basis commitments which would eventually be met in any event. The inflationary impact of this bill would be negligible.

Mr. President, it is time for Congress to relieve the unintended, but widespread anxiety and hardship which Congress has generated by the all too frequent late enactment of appropriations measures. The right of an employee to be paid for his work is so fundamental that no one should be insensitive to the need to correct this injustice.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill and the "Federal Diary" column "When the Government Comes to a Standstill," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1289

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That (a) no bill or joint resolution providing an appropriation for any agency for payment by such agency of any pay to employees of such agency shall be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate unless such bill or joint resolution, or each section of such bill or joint resolution, reads after the

enacting or resolving clause, as the case may be, only as follows: "There is appropriated for . . . out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for payment of pay to employees thereof, for a period . . ."; the first blank being filled only with the name of the agency for which an amount is appropriated, the second blank being filled only with the period of time for which the amount is appropriated, and the third blank being filled with the budgetary amount appropriated.

(b) An amendment to any bill or joint resolution described in subsection (a) shall not be in order in either the House of Representatives or the Senate unless such amendment only strikes out the monetary amount to be appropriated by such bill or joint resolution and inserts in lieu thereof another monetary amount or unless such amendment provides for the appropriation of an amount for any office or unit of an agency which was not included in the offices or units of the agency for which amounts were appropriated under the bill or resolution.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act—

(a) "agency" means—

- (1) an Executive agency under section 105 of title 5, United States Code;
- (2) the judicial branch;
- (3) the Library of Congress;
- (4) the Government Printing Office;
- (5) the legislative branch (except to the extent covered under the preceding subparagraphs); and
- (6) the government of the District of Columbia;

(b) "employee" means an individual employed (or holding office) in or under an agency; and

(c) "pay" means basic and premium pay, allowances, agency contributions for retirement and life and health insurance, and other related expenses as the President shall prescribe in the case of Executive agencies, and as the head of the agency concerned shall prescribe in the case of any other agency.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the first section of this Act are enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, respectively, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules (so far as relating to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of such House.

SEC. 4. The provisions of the first section of this Act shall apply only with respect to bills or joint resolutions appropriating funds for periods beginning on or after October 1, 1981.

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT COMES TO A STANDSTILL

(By Mike Causey)

The U.S. Government almost went out of business last year—no Social Security checks, disband the Army, ground all air traffic, that sort of thing—because Congress couldn't decide how much money, if any, it should spend to find ways to get the sucking aphid to lay off the asparagus.

Thousands of feds got half paychecks as the government was technically broke since the Senate and House couldn't decide whether Zip codes should be five digits or nine.

Debate over a congressional pay raise (for 600 people) bottled up operations in many federal agencies, some of them rather important to the way we all live. It happened.

Uncle Sam is still living on borrowed time—and money—with many agencies due to run out of funds again the first week in June.

The problem is "riders," the nickname given to unrelated, often off-the-wall, items that are stuck on "must" appropriations bills Congress "must" but doesn't always approve on time.

The government can't spend money unless Congress says okay. If spending authority expires, the only functions feds can legally perform deal with closing down their offices and answering the phones to tell taxpayers they aren't supposed to be answering the phones. The number of rider-related budget delays is growing.

The General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency, says (respectfully) that Congress better watch it! GAO has studied congressional budget delays, and comes up with a scenario for future shock that could make it as a made-for-TV-thriller, maybe "The Day Nothing Happened And Kept On Not Happening."

There have been "major" delays in approving funds for all or parts of government operations every year—except 1976—since 1972. Last year there was a 16-hour gap before funds were approved, not enough time to bring the government to a halt but enough time to cause chaos in many agencies, delayed payments or half-checks to workers, and the like. In Washington, a government company town, the story was about payless paydays, fear of benefit losses, and how the congressional logjam affected federal operations here. It could be much worse, GAO says, in the future if the delays—which were once unthinkable—keep happening and if agencies are without funds for longer periods.

If the next budget flap lasts a while, this is what GAO says it might look like:

Day One—Callers to government offices are told all nonemergency services are suspended pending congressional approval of budgets or spending authority.

Air traffic controllers get planes already in the air to their destinations. But no new flights (there are 193,000 each day) are allowed. All incoming air traffic from Europe and overseas is turned back. Customs agents seal the borders and Coast Guard aircraft and ships (which handle 277 calls on a typical day) are kept home, except for life-threatening emergencies.

About 400,000 federal workers—one in every five—are furloughed.

Burials in all federal and VA cemeteries stop.

Day Seven—By the end of the first week about 570,000 federal workers are jobless. Skeleton staff stay on to provide security and take care of health and hospital services. Social Security offices are closed (they handle 1,700 new beneficiaries each day). Black lung payments (\$60 million a month) to 71,200 miners and survivors are stopped.

Treasury Department stops redeeming securities, Housing and Urban Development stalls the 25,000 housing assistance applications it gets each month from the poor.

Second Week—Most government employees are on unemployment, military personnel are having paycheck problems, veterans benefits, civil service retirement checks, food stamps, child nutrition programs are suspended. Emergency medical treatment could continue (kidney machines at federal hospitals) but government lawyers doubt it would be legal, for instance, to feed or water monkeys and mice in federal cancer research labs.

It is unthinkable that Congress would let things go that long. But it was unthinkable, until recently, that Congress would be late, 85 percent of the time, doing what people elect it to do: help run, not stop, the government. ●

By Mr. DOLE (by request):

S. 1291. A bill to provide a ceiling on Federal expenditures for medicaid, to increase States' flexibility to determine the scope of their medicaid programs, to make other amendments to the medicare and medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1292. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of old-age survivors, and a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act, and related provisions of that act to improve the program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1293. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase the effectiveness and improve the administration of certain programs under the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1294. A bill to consolidate Federal grants to States for social services, to eliminate unnecessary restrictions on those programs and increase flexibility in a State's exercise of its responsibility for program administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

LEGISLATION RELATED TO MEDICAID, THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, AND CERTAIN FEDERAL GRANTS

● Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am introducing today four bills at the request of the President. The first bill would establish the social services block grant. The second contains the changes in the aid to families with dependent children program that the administration recommends. The third bill contains the administration's expenditure reduction proposals in the social security program. It is not the much discussed social security financing package that was unveiled last month. The final bill would make several cost-saving changes in medicare and medicaid. Many parts of these bills have been included in the material that the Finance Committee will send to the Budget Committee responding to the reconciliation instruction. I do not necessarily endorse every part of every bill. Some parts can be improved, and in fact have been improved in the Finance Committee package. ●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 255

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 255, a bill to amend the patent law to restore the term of the patent grant for the period of time that nonpatent regulatory requirements prevent the marketing of a patented product.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide estate and gift tax equity for family enterprises, and for other purposes.

S. 636

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 636, a bill to clarify the Veterans' Administration's authority to recover certain health-care costs, to extend the period of availability of funds committed under the Veterans' Administration program of assistance to new State medical schools, to authorize expansion of the scope of and epidemiological study regarding veterans exposed to agent orange, and for other purposes.

S. 725

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HART) was added as a cosponsor of S. 725, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of certain shale property for the purposes of the energy investment credit.

S. 811

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH), and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. SASSER) were added as cosponsors of S. 811, a bill to amend the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Act Use of 1978 to permit local distribution companies to continue natural gas service to residential customers for outdoor lighting fixtures for which natural gas was provided on the date of enactment of such act, and for other purposes.

S. 1043

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1043, a bill to prohibit the drugging or numbing of racehorses and related practices, and to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain activities conducted in interstate or foreign commerce relating to such practices.

S. 1120

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1120, a bill to reduce the amount of funds available to an agency unless the agency has reduced waste, fraud, and abuse to the maximum extent feasible or demonstrates that no waste, fraud, or abuse exists in the administration of programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1131

At the request of Mr. DANFORTH, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. SCHMITT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1131, a bill to require the Federal Government to pay interest on overdue payments and to take early payment discounts only when payment is timely made, and for other purposes.

S. 1215

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. SASSER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1215, a bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to distribute and sell trademarked malt beverage products are lawful under the anti-trust laws.

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) was

added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to provide for the cession and conveyance to the States of federally owned unreserved, unappropriated lands, and to establish policy, methods, procedures, schedules, and criteria for such transfers.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 62

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EAST), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 62, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of September 20 through 26, 1981, as "National Cystic Fibrosis Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 74

At the request of Mr. MATHIAS, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. GARN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from California (Mr. CRANSTON), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 74, a joint resolution designating the week of October 4 through October 10, 1981, as "National Diabetes Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

Mr. MATHIAS (for himself and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 146

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 324, Eighty-seventh Congress, agreed to May 17, 1962, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this resolution, the term "State" includes the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas.

U.S. SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

● Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, since 1962 the William Randolph Hearst Foundation has sponsored and funded the U.S. Senate youth program. This program annually brings to Washington 102 of the Nation's brightest high school students for a week of study of how our system of government works.

This program, authorized by the Senate in 1962 in Senate Resolution 324, is coordinated and funded by the Hearst Foundation. The foundation not only pays for all travel, housing, meals, and incidentals, but also provides each student a scholarship for his or her further college education. This year the amount of each scholarship will be increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Since the program began, two students have been selected from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia for a total of 102 students annually.

The Hearst Foundation has now requested that the Department of Defense school system outside the United States

be made eligible to participate in the Senate youth program and to choose two students annually to participate in the program. The Hearst Foundation is willing to provide the additional funds to cover the two students from Department of Defense schools.

Mr. President, I think all of us in the Senate owe a debt of gratitude to the Hearst Foundation for sponsoring this most worthwhile program. The extension of the Senate youth program to Department of Defense overseas schools will enable students who are currently ineligible to participate.

I am honored to introduce a Senate resolution today along with Senator FORD to allow participation by the Department of Defense overseas schools in the U.S. Senate youth program. The resolution amends Senate Resolution 324 of 1962 by stating that the term "State" includes the Department of Defense education system for dependents in overseas areas.

Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be appropriately referred. ●

SENATE RESOLUTION 147—RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A MORATORIUM ON THE COMMERCIAL KILLING OF WHALES

Mr. PACKWOOD submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 147

Whereas whales are a unique marine resource of great esthetic and scientific interest to mankind and are a vital part of the marine ecosystem; and

Whereas the protection and conservation of whales are a particular interest to citizens of the United States; and

Whereas the United States, which effectively banned all commercial whaling by United States nationals in December 1971, has sought an international moratorium through the International Whaling Commission on the commercial killing of whales since 1972; and

Whereas in 1971, the Congress, enacted the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)), giving the President of the United States the right to embargo the fishery products of foreign nations whose nationals have conducted whaling operations that interfere with international conservation programs; and

Whereas in 1979 the Congress enacted the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1824(b)(6)(A)), which limits access to the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone to any nation found by the Secretary of Commerce to be in violation of whale conservation programs; and

Whereas in 1979 the Congress enacted a provision urging the International Whaling Commission to agree to a moratorium on the commercial killing of whales (Pub. L. 96-60, Title IV, § 405, Aug. 15, 1979); and

Whereas, the management regime established by the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed in 1946 and implemented by the International Whaling Commission, is not providing adequate protection to the world's whale populations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States Delegation to the International Whaling Commission is urged to

work toward the adoption of a moratorium of indefinite duration on the commercial killing of whales at all upcoming meetings of the International Whaling Commission.

PRINTED AMENDMENTS ON VA HEALTH CARE FOR AGENT ORANGE AND RADIATION EXPOSURE (NO. 59) AND TARGETED DELIMITING PERIOD EXTENSION FOR GI BILL BENEFITS (NO. 58)

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, on Thursday, May 21, 1981, on behalf of myself and a number of other Senators, I submitted for printing two amendments—pages 10774-78 of the *RECORD*. One—No. 59—would provide access to the VA health-care system for veterans exposed during service to radiation or agent orange or to any toxic substance used in connection with military purposes in Vietnam. The other—No. 58—would provide for a targeted extension of the so-called delimiting period for use of GI bill benefits.

These amendments were submitted to S. 921—the proposed “Veterans’ Program Extension and Improvement Act of 1981”—as reported by the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs on May 15. The caption that appeared on page 10774 mistakenly made reference only to the long title of S. 921 as introduced—now but a minor purpose of S. 921 as reported; namely, authorizing an extension of the VA’s authority to provide contract hospital and medical services in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. No reference was made to the purposes of the amendments themselves.

Mr. President, I am bringing this matter to the attention of other Senators today so that this inappropriate heading will not deter them from locating these important amendments in the *RECORD* and carefully reviewing the explanatory statements that accompany them.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Budget Committee will hold a hearing on Wednesday, June 3, 1981, at 10 a.m. in room 6202 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to hear testimony on American and foreign attitudes on productivity. Witnesses scheduled to appear are Lou Harris and his associate, Dr. Amitoi Etzioni. Dr. Howard Woodside, vice president of Sentry Insurance, will introduce the witnesses to members of the committee. For further information, contact Bill Stringer of the Budget Committee staff at 224-0538.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, the Labor Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources has changed the dates for the legislative hearings on S. 1182, a bill amending the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act, from June 9 and 10 to June 16 in room 3110 Dirksen, June 17 in room 1318 Dirksen, and June 23 in room 4232 Dirksen.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 2, to hold oversight hearings on the National Cancer Institute contracting and grant procedures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 3, to hold hearings on clear air legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 4, to mark up the budget reconciliation legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RETIREMENT INCOME PROVISIONS: THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, the importance of small business in our society is most significant. Small organizations provide two-thirds of the total jobs generated in this country. Small firms are easily adaptable to new innovations and introduce fresh ideas which are examined and often imitated by large business. Small business’ role as a provider of retirement income is also steadily increasing.

We as legislators must recognize the importance of small business’ creation of additional private retirement programs. Today we face renewed but overdue interest in retirement income policy and the need to resolve problems facing the social security system and other federally sponsored income transfer programs designed for the aged.

As we develop retirement income policy, it is important to remember that small business-sponsored retirement plans account for nearly 97 percent of the total universe of private pension plans. With proper incentives the role allow small business to prosper, however, we must control mandated expenses for social security and avoid mandating new programs.

Recently I participated in a policy forum which addressed policy directions for the 1980’s regarding retirement income and the economy. The forum’s sponsor, the Employee Benefit Research Institute, Education and Research Fund, is a nonprofit education and research organization dedicated to meeting the

growing need for professional analysis and comprehensive, practical, objective research on employee benefits. At the forum I presented a paper, “Retirement Income, the Budget and Small Business: Conflict or Harmony,” a copy of which I submit to be printed at this point in the *RECORD*.

The presentation follows:

RETIREMENT INCOME, THE BUDGET AND SMALL BUSINESS: CONFLICT OR HARMONY

(By SLADE GORTON)

The United States faces many challenges during the 80s. Among the most severe is the provision of income security for a growing elderly population. Maintaining a balance between meeting needs and wants on the one hand and affordability criteria on the other will not be easy. Retirement income issues are inseparable from an overall consideration of the economy and the strength of American business—especially small business.

The economy was the key to the results of the 1980 Presidential and Congressional elections. Double-digit inflation and soaring interest rates have caused large corporations, small businesses, families and individuals to step back and to reevaluate their economic planning. The cost of maintaining a business and the cost of living have reached rates unequalled in any other period during the last 60 years. The Reagan Administration and the 97th Congress are currently charting a new course for the federal budget in hopes that a projected total national debt of one trillion dollars can be brought under control. The sins of budgets past—increased deficits, rising taxes and the slow-to-improve Gross National Product—must give way to stringent evaluation and reform. The pressures to produce working remedies are intense. These remedies must be found or retirement income will become a secondary issue.

The time has come for a revitalization of our economy, a reduction in federal regulations, and an increase in incentives in order to encourage individuals and businesses to participate more fully in planning for retirement futures. Inflation needs to be controlled and reduced. Productivity must be raised. Unemployment must be lessened.

Due to their claims on the federal budget, income security programs are at the heart of any effort to control federal spending. Pursuant to the current budget for fiscal year 1981, an estimated \$219.9 billion will go to income security programs; \$137 billion of which is allocated to Social Security, \$9.6 billion to food stamp and \$18.7 billion to unemployment compensation.

While working to preserve the “safety net” that income security programs provide, efficiencies must be sought. Depending on economic developments, the retirement and disability trust funds may be as much as \$71 billion short through 1990 if decisive action is not taken. Changing demographics place added pressures on tax rates as a smaller number of workers support a larger number of retirees from the baby boom generation of the 1950s. There are short-term proposals that can help the situation: one, to include new federal workers in the Social Security System; and two, to provide current beneficiaries with an annual cost of living increase based on the rise in either prices or wages, whichever is lower. Should inflation not be brought under control, absolute reductions in indexing, however undesirable, may be essential.

Other income transfer budget issues subject to future debate include the status of minimum benefits, death benefits and student benefits. The Administration proposes to eliminate the Social Security minimum benefit and payments to adult students—a potential savings of \$1.7 billion. Medicaid

spending will also be controlled with reductions up to \$1 billion, reducing its current \$15.5 billion budget to \$14.5 billion. These reductions will only represent a beginning if the economy is not revitalized.

Private pension funds and individual savings, ravaged by inflation's insatiable appetite, are also damaged by our current economic situation. While every individual American, and every business are affected, the impact on small business is particularly harsh. Rising Social Security payroll taxes adversely affect small business. Employers have historically made up for payroll tax increases by charging consumers higher prices, suffering reduced profits, giving fewer and lower pay raises, eliminating certain employee benefits, or by avoiding the addition of new benefits. Couple this payroll tax effect with inflation, higher labor costs and lower productivity gains and the result could be devastating to the survival of small business and its competitive position. Any other mandated cost increases could have the same effect.

Small business' role in the total economic scheme is significant. Small business helps to achieve a desirable competitive balance, as there is less for it to protect and more room for innovation. The National Science Foundation found that between 1953 and 1973, small firms produced 23 times as many innovations per research dollar as large firms. It is small business which prods the "giants" in terms of technological innovation, marketing initiatives and price competitions. Desirable qualities of small business are its high degree of personalization, and its adaptation to innovation with little protection of the status quo. Mobilizing the capital necessary to create a small business and to sustain its growth, however, is a challenge of the greatest difficulty.

Firms with fewer than 250 workers provided 90 percent of the 6.8 million jobs created from 1969 to 1976. Companies with less than 20 employees accounted for two-thirds of new jobs and the majority of these jobs were in firms less than three years old.

The role of small business as a provider of retirement is growing steadily. Almost 70 percent of prime age, full-time private-sector wage and salary workers participate in a pension plan.

The growth of private pension plans among small employers covering ten or fewer participants has risen dramatically in recent years. In recent years the number of small defined benefit plans has increased by 78 percent and defined contribution plans have risen by 43 percent. Plans covering between 10 and 30 participants have also increased: a 36-percent gain in the defined benefit plans and a 111-percent gain in defined contribution plans. These statistics indicate that small business represents the main opportunity for increasing the number of career workers who can participate in pension plans.

While net plan formation has been positive and can be expected to continue, it is held back by a number of conditions. The first is the impact of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

That Act has a beneficial purpose, but it is in need of revision for small business. There is compelling reason to believe that ERISA has significantly impacted the costs of establishing and operating private pension plans. There is also a growing concern over the impact of ERISA on the administrative costs of small plans, as well as the effect of these costs on the future benefit levels, operation and growth of the private plan sector.

Tax incentives have usually encouraged the development of private retirement income programs. But, for the small employer, the incentive is not so clear. Small businesses generally have lower corporate income tax rates than larger businesses.

Some suggest that tax incentives should include tax credits for small business con-

tributions to qualified retirement income plans to mitigate adverse cost consequences. But in 1978, over 200,000 small businesses paid no taxes against which a credit could be applied. Due to the nature of small businesses, present tax incentives cannot be viewed as being strong incentives.

The policies of the 80s must encourage small business plans to increase productivity without harming competition. More incentives need to be implemented. Serious consideration must be given to providing additional tax incentives attractive to the small employer, possibly making employee contributions to pension plans tax deductible, and increasing IRS and Keogh limits.

The private sector can meet the retirement income challenge for career workers if given the opportunity.

First, we must bring the federal budget under control. Second, we must make the tax changes that will help to rebuild the economy. Third, we must stabilize the Social Security system, and many other income transfer programs. Fourth, we must provide an environment in which small business can prosper—adding new jobs, improve productivity, enhancing competition, and continuing to create additional private retirement income programs. Fifth, we must reassess some of our basic assumptions in the retirement area which have long-term economic implications, including retirement ages and work opportunities for older Americans.

The strength of the economy during the 80s will be a principal determinant of the future of employee benefits. Continued high inflation would jeopardize Social Security and private pensions. The fact that one system is indexed and the other is not does not represent a statement of success and failure. Over the long-term, society cannot afford the luxury of full indexing if high rates of inflation persist.

Further, we must carefully assess how best to accommodate various segments of the population in providing retirement income. Only through such careful treatment can we develop the appropriate roles for public programs versus private initiative. For example, a significant portion of the "working population" (45 percent) has a tenuous relationship with the workforce. These persons are either very young, very old, or spend very little time with any one employer. Private pensions should not be expected to accommodate this group and should not be judged on a full workforce basis. Public assistance programs and the redistributive components of Social Security are the vehicles meant to accommodate noncareer workers.

Provisions for the aged population represents one of the nation's great success stories. When all support is considered, 4 percent of the aged now live in poverty, a rate much lower than the total population. There is more to accomplish but we must not lose sight of our historical success!

The period ahead will hold the promise of challenge and change for the economy, small business, and retirement income programs. They are intertwined and will rise or fall together, such that great care must be taken.

The combined effects of economic, political and population changes will not and cannot be ignored. America will remain a land in which promises are kept. ●

DEDICATION OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNA AT ETAM STATION SIGNALS NEWEST LEAP INTO SPACE

● Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, last month I had the pleasure of attending a dedication ceremony at an important, high technology facility located in our home State of West Virginia.

The ceremony was for the dedication of a new antenna at the Earth Station complex at Etam, Preston County, which is operated by the Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT). This new antenna is evidence of the continuing progress and achievement in American space technology, an area of great interest to me.

A little over a month ago, America forged a new era in space technology when the Space Shuttle *Columbia* roared off the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center. It returned to Earth at Edwards Air Force Base 2 days later. I witnessed the takeoff and the landing, the only U.S. Senator to attend both events. But I am aware that perhaps hundreds of millions of people around the Earth watched the same spectacular flight, and thanks to the global satellite communications system operated by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), these viewers probably had a better grandstand view of the *Columbia* than I did.

At the Etam Station, receiving and relaying the excellent television coverage of *Columbia's* flight represents another triumph of American technology. The 23-acre site is located in Preston County, 200 miles west of Washington, in a "radio quiet" valley, an area providing natural shielding from many sources of radio interference. The landmarks of Etam are its three disk-shaped antennas, two of which stand taller than a 10-story building.

The role of the Etam Earth Station is to process communications signals which it sends to or receives from satellites stationed in geostationary orbit over the Atlantic Ocean 22,240 miles above the Equator. It is the U.S. hub for COMSAT satellite communications in the Atlantic Ocean region utilizing INTELSAT satellites.

The INTELSAT global system of satellites operating over the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans carries a major portion of all international communications and more than two-thirds of all transoceanic communications. Through its three antennas, Etam handles a larger volume of communications traffic than any other station in the worldwide network of some 325 antennas, at over 260 station sites, in more than 130 countries. Etam is quite properly called the "communications crossroads to the world." I commend the skilled COMSAT staff for providing the most advanced technology for bringing the peoples of this planet closer together.

As part of his welcoming address during the dedication ceremony, Mr. Harper said:

It is fitting that on such an occasion as the dedication of Etam's third antenna we recall the tremendous progress which has been made with the advent of satellite communications. In less than twenty years we have seen the establishment of a global satellite system which provides rapid, economic and high quality communications between over 130 nations. We have seen the establishment of maritime mobile satellite communications, domestic satellite communications, and the utilization of satellites in other applications such as meteorology and remote sensing. These accomplishments, many of which were in no small measure achieved by COMSAT through its team of bright, dedi-

cated professionals, have demonstrated the many and varied benefits which are available through the use of space system.

Present for the dedication ceremony were: Mr. John Harper, chairman of the board of Communications Satellite Corp.; Dr. Joseph V. Charyk, COMSAT's president and chief executive officer; Mr. Robert E. Lee, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; and James R. Warren, manager of the Etam Earth Station. The Rev. John Negley, pastor of the United Methodist Church at Kingwood, gave the invocation.

During his dedication address, Dr. Charyk said:

From its beginning in 1968, the Etam Earth Station has served as the pioneer in the advancement of satellite communications technology. Etam was the first U.S. station to operate with the INTELSAT III satellites which, for the first time, had sufficient power to relay all forms of communication simultaneously and which established the global satellite system in July 1969. Etam was also the first U.S. station to introduce, in 1973, the SPADE system wherein a pool of frequencies is kept available for users on an as-needed basis, permitting one country to "call up" another as the occasion demands without establishing a full-time circuit. In 1973 Etam was also the first U.S. station to be equipped in the Atlantic region for high-speed digital data service to Europe.

The INTELSAT IV-A satellites achieved a significant increase in communications capacity and flexibility by introducing frequency re-use through beam separation. Use of this technique by the Etam station represented the first commercial application of this concept in satellite communications. Through the INTELSAT IV-A and the new INTELSAT V satellites, with a capacity for 12,000 simultaneous telephone calls plus two television channels, Etam provides direct lines of communication between the U.S. and Latin America, Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Dr. Charyk also indicated that:

Expansion is the watchword for satellite communications of the future. In March of this year COMSAT leased its 10,000th international satellite communications circuit, a significant achievement. To add perspective to this number, consider that it represents nearly two-thirds of all overseas communications to and from the United States. It is roughly equivalent to the satellite circuits of Great Britain, Canada, Japan and West Germany combined! It represents almost one-fourth of all circuits now in use in the entire INTELSAT global system. Yet we expect that this number of circuits—as large as it seems now—will double in the next four to five years.

This expansion is occurring around the globe, both in terms of circuits and satellite systems. In total, there are over 60 operating communications satellites in geostationary orbit, and some 50 additional communications satellites are now being planned worldwide. The INTELSAT growth rate continues at greater than 20 percent per year compounded. To meet this increasing demand we have developed, and will continue to develop, facilities such as Etam's new antenna to help meet this burgeoning growth.

It is truly remarkable that during a period of rampant inflation within the United States and throughout the world, the cost of communications via satellite has been substantially reduced. The successive rate cuts made over the past several years have produced a cumulative rate reduction of 68 percent to the carriers which we serve. This represents a considerably important benefit to the public as a result of advanced com-

munications satellite technology and systems.

COMSAT is also moving into new satellite communications-related areas. They have been at the forefront of the use of satellites in the distribution of hydrologic data from remote data collection platforms, an activity which anticipates substantial public benefits in environmental and resource management. Furthermore, COMSAT's bold and innovative plan to develop a direct satellite-to-home television system is yet another example of our commitment to bring the benefits of satellite technology to the public.

Dr. Charyk, Dr. Harper and I agree on the importance and relevance of space technology. History illustrates that this is an era of rapid and dramatic growth in this field.

On December 12, 1901, Marconi's marvelous high-frequency wireless telegraph signaled the letter "S" across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall, England. That was 2 months before I was born. And 21 months later the Wright Brothers flew at Kitty Hawk. I have seen many sweeping technological developments since that time, but none to compare with the changes wrought by these two events in the beginning of this century.

The *Columbia* flight and the Etam Earth Station stem directly from Cornwall and Kitty Hawk—a historical extension of man's genius and restless search for new scientific worlds to conquer. As Charles Kettering said:

I am interested in the future because I will spend the rest of my life there.

We look with awe and envy to the young people today, who will work to create even more amazing systems for the future. Let us pray for a peaceful future.●

STATUS REPORT ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I submit to the Senate a status report on the budget for fiscal year 1981 pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act.

This report reflects the effects of the revised second budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 115), approved by the Congress on May 21, 1981.

It should be noted that if the pending supplemental appropriations and rescission bill for fiscal year 1981 (H.R. 3512) were enacted into law as passed by the Senate on May 21, the current level for budget authority would be \$715,042 million and the current level for outlays would be \$661,153 million, which would leave \$2,458 million in budget authority and \$197 million in outlays remaining compared to the revised second budget resolution levels.

The report follows:

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. SENATE REFLECTING COMPLETED ACTION AS OF MAY 21, 1981

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Revised second budget resolution level.....	717,500	661,350	603,300
Current level.....	717,932	657,609	611,900
Amount remaining....	0	3,741	8,600

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate and which exceeds \$0 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of budget authority for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115 to be exceeded.

OUTLAYS

Any measure providing budget or entitlement authority which is not included in the current level estimate and which would result in outlays exceeding \$3,741 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause the appropriate level of outlays for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115 to be exceeded.

REVENUES

Any measure that would result in revenue loss exceeding \$8,600 million for fiscal year 1981, if adopted and enacted, would cause revenues to be less than the appropriate level for that year as set forth in H. Con. Res. 115.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. LOLA C. YOUNG

● Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to call to this body's attention a very important event that will take place June 10-13 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On these days, members of the Ohio north jurisdiction of the Churches of God in Christ, Ohio State Women's Convention, will gather together for the 28th time in that many years to give special recognition to the achievement of an outstanding member of the religious community who has given unselfishly to others.

This year, Mr. President, members of the convention will pay tribute to Dr. Lola C. Young—a devoted and articulate woman who has devoted her life to humanitarian work in the tradition of her faith. The convention also will launch at this time a campaign to raise \$100,000 to establish the Dr. Lola C. Young Foundation for Social Work.

Dr. Young is one of those rare individuals who feels the needs of others as if they were her own. She translates those feelings into concrete, everyday actions to bring practical help to the needy and inspiration and encouragement to people who need it the most.

Dr. Young's commitment goes back more than half a century. She first came to Ohio in 1918 and began work with Elder Mack E. Jonas whose total church membership at that time numbered only eight. After returning for a time to do church work in her native Georgia, she once again put her enormous energies in the service of her church in Ohio.

She was appointed State mother of the State of Ohio in 1945. She has worked with the late Bishop Mack E. Jonas, the late Bishop Riley Williams, the late Bishop U. E. Miller and now with Bishop Robert S. Fields.

Throughout this country, Mr. President, there is in each community a handful of individuals who give completely of themselves for the benefit of all. Dr. Young is one of these.

I ask all here today to join with me in paying tribute to this outstanding woman.●

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SMALL AND INDEPENDENT REFINERS

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, one of the most pressing questions arising out of our energy problem is what should our domestic refining policy be. As a part of this issue Congress must ask what should we do about small and independent refiners? Should they be subsidized? Should they be helped in other ways? Should their voices be ignored? My answer is that the free market mechanisms should regulate domestic refining in general.

Nothing to distort free market forces should be done about small and independent refiners. Their greatest problem in the wake of decontrol of oil prices is that they are relatively small, and the solution to this lies with themselves.

At hearings I recently held in the Finance Committee Subcommittee on Energy and Agricultural Taxation that I chair, I listened to the administration and the industry discuss their views. Having reviewed their testimony and the many studies on this subject, I have reached certain tentative conclusions.

Congress and the President will help the refining industry, along with other industries, with a revision of the tax depreciation rules. Perhaps a case for limited special treatment for refiners that are modernizing and upgrading can be made.

Refiners would also justifiably benefit from the Industrial Energy Security Tax Incentive Act from which provides additional tax credits for energy conservation equipment.

But these tax proposals will not address the most immediate problem facing small independent refiners. The real problem facing the small and independent segment of the refining industry is access to crude oil supplies. The major oil companies own or control approximately 70 percent of domestic crude production. They also—by virtue of their size and historic relationships—have the ability to purchase crude from foreign producers.

And the majors, together with the giant oil trading firms and State-controlled oil traders, and able to buy and swap oil in the international crude oil market. This market is open only in the sense that anyone with hundreds of millions of dollars can participate. Even large independent refiners find it difficult to play at this table.

On the basis of the testimony presented to the Finance Committee the best suggested recourse to the crude access problem is to encourage these refiners to join forces in a crude oil purchasing cooperative owned and controlled by small and independent refining companies.

Clearly this is a solution that lies within the grasp of the small refiners. It may be possible for Congress to pass legislation that would assist the independent refiners in establishing crude oil purchasing cooperative, but the decision to cooperate between themselves, and complete with the large international oil

corporations, is one that must be addressed by the small refiners.

I expect that the members of such a cooperative would not look to the cooperative for all the crude they need, but only as a source to try to make up the shortfall in crude supplies that they face. The cooperative might be a federated cooperative with several regional or other cooperatives owning shares in it.

The organizational framework could insure that members of no one group—such as, large independents, refiners with access to waterways, sweet crude refiners would hold sway. The members might view the cooperative as a means not only of acquiring crude but also trading crude. A cooperative for small and independent refiners need not cost taxpayers and the Federal Government anything in lost revenues. Instead, by helping some refiners stay in business, it will preserve tax revenues and employment.

The central point now is that such a cooperative would be as well-run, innovative and effective as its members made it. It is up to the small and independent refiners to save the day for themselves. This administration is cutting free the energy markets.

The crude oil purchasing cooperative is a fine idea, some say, but the drawback is that smaller refiners have difficulty working together. They are fiercely independent or they would not be in the business. This remark calls to mind the situation confronting small farmers at the turn of the century. When faced with withering competition from large corporate farmers, the small farmers joined together in government sanctioned agricultural cooperatives.

It is generally recognized that agricultural cooperatives helped the family farm from extinction. Some agricultural cooperatives, incidentally, in addition to marketing crops and purchasing seed and equipment, operate their own refineries. Cooperative refiners have existed in this country since the late 1920's.

It is up to the small and independent refiners to act on their own behalf. If they want encouragement, Congress, will provide this modest measure of assistance. I am examining legislation that would allow a crude oil purchasing cooperative to be formed under the tax laws. Such a cooperative enjoy nearly the same status as an agricultural cooperative.

Some minor changes will have to be made in the model to allow for differences in crude purchasing as opposed to seed and equipment purchasing.

However, I intend to take this step only if small and independent refiners want a cooperative. It is clear that no one can help the small independent refiners unless they act together to help themselves.●

ANNUAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE OF SENATOR STAFFORD

● Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. President, in each of the last 7 years, I have made public disclosures of my financial hold-

ings, along with summaries of my Federal income tax returns.

I have pledged that I would issue a similar financial report to the citizens of Vermont each year for the remainder of my time in public office.

In keeping with that promise, I am once again issuing a public statement of financial disclosure.

The financial statement shows that my wife, Helen, and I had net assets of nearly \$531,000 as of May 15 of this year, when the evaluation was made.

The statement I am making public lists details of our holdings—including bank accounts, cash value of life insurance and Federal retirement fund, real and personal property we own, and stocks and bonds.

The majority of the stocks and bonds listed were owned by us before I entered public office and there has been little change in our financial condition in terms of real dollars since I entered public office in Vermont 27 years ago. Like most Americans, the Staffords have felt the impact of inflation.

The summary of our joint Federal income tax return shows that Mrs. Stafford and I had an adjusted gross income last year of slightly less than \$79,000, about \$3,000 more than in 1979. Of that total, \$60,663 came from my salary as a U.S. Senator.

Our taxable income was slightly more than \$73,000.

We paid more than \$25,000 in Federal income taxes for the year, and more than \$5,000 in Vermont State income taxes. Our total of Federal and State income tax payments was \$30,184—more than 36 percent of our gross income.

Details of our financial statement will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as in the past. And, as I have done in each of the last 7 years, I am making copies of the statements available to newspapers, radio stations, and other news services in Vermont.

This information is being made public because I remain convinced that those who serve in Government, as well as Government itself, must be as open and candid as possible with the public.

The net worth of the Staffords increased by about \$72,000 last year, one of the biggest increases we have experienced. Most of that increase, I must explain, is chalked up to inflation and estimated increases in the value of property we own.

The value of our stock portfolio increased by less than \$6,000, but inflation increased the value of our real estate by \$35,000.

We were able to increase our savings by \$30,000 and nearly \$6,000 was added to my Federal retirement fund. Cash in our checking accounts was down by \$5,000, however.

Our total assets were nearly \$537,000 and our total liabilities, which consist entirely of a \$6,000 mortgage remaining on our home in Virginia, reduced our assets to a net of \$531,000.

The best way to enable Americans to judge whether their Government and

their officials are acting properly is to provide full disclosure of all interests of Government and of those who make decisions in Government.

Thus, I invite all Vermonters—and all other Americans—to examine my financial interests and to match those interests with my record as a public official.

For some time, I have been concerned over the loss of public confidence in Government and politics. I believe one of the reasons for public suspicion is that so much of the activity of Government and politics takes place away from public view.

I had hoped that, by this time, the Congress would have enacted legislation requiring detailed public financial disclosure by Members of Congress and other senior officials of Government.

Some progress has been made in this direction. But, not enough. And, there are some indications that the Congress may be urged to draw back from the small advances that have been made toward more disclosure.

In any event, the financial disclosures I have been making public each year continue to go far beyond that required by law or Senate rules.

I shall continue to support legislation that provides greater disclosure of Government and of activities of those in Government.

In the meantime, I shall continue to make my own full disclosure to my fellow Vermonters.

I ask that the financial statement and the Federal income tax return summary referred to above be printed in the RECORD.

The information follows:

SUMMARY OF 1980 JOINT FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURN,
ROBERT T. AND HELEN K. STAFFORD

	Amount
Income:	
Salary	\$60,663
Interest	2,924
Dividends (less \$200 exclusion)	4,176
Other	14,281
Total income	82,044
Adjustments to income: Allowable congressional expenses not reimbursed	3,409
Total adjustments to income	3,409
Adjusted gross income	78,635
Itemized deductions:	
Medical	1
Taxes	7,025
Interest	394
Contributions	744
Miscellaneous	476
Total deductions	8,789
Less zero bracket amount	3,400
Taxable income	73,246
Federal income tax due and paid	25,140

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, SENATOR AND
MRS. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, MAY 15, 1981

	Amount
Savings accounts:	
Bellows Falls Trust Co.	\$5,000.00
Burlington Federal Savings & Loan	5,000.00
Burlington Savings Bank	5,000.00
The Howard Bank	5,000.00
Rutland Savings Bank	5,000.00
Total	25,000.00

	Amount
Certificates of deposit:	
First Vermont Bank	\$10,000.00
Howard Bank	10,000.00
Marble Savings Bank	10,000.00
Proctor Trust Co.	10,000.00
Total	40,000.00
Checking accounts:	
First Virginia Bank	694.00
Howard Bank	300.00
Riggs National Bank	6,000.00
Total	6,994.00
Life insurance: Connecticut General, MONY, NSLI, NYLIC. Travelers total cash value	18,194.00
Real estate (estimated market value):	
3541 Devon Dr., Falls Church, Va. (house)	125,000.00
27 Howard Ave., Rutland, Vt. (house)	50,000.00
64 Litchfield Ave., Rutland, Vt. (house)	100,000.00
Total	275,000.00
Additional assets:	
Contributions to Federal retirement (Dec. 31, 1980)	61,323.00
Law library and office furniture (27 South Main St., Rutland)	2,000.00
Boat and 2 cars	24,000.00
Personal property	25,000.00
Total	112,323.00
Stocks:	
A. T. & T. (100 shares at 58)	5,800.00
Bellows Falls Trust Co. (80 shares at 60)	4,800.00
Clegett Peabody (20 shares at 13½)	272.50
Con Edison of N.Y. (100 shares at 28½)	2,825.00
Gillette Co. (20 shares at 31½)	627.50
Greyhound (20 shares at 19)	380.00
Howard Bank (1,172 shares at 12)	14,064.00
International Harvester (20 shares at 17½)	350.00
Manufacturers Hanover Trust (664 shares at 32½)	21,663.00
Monsanto (40 shares at 72½)	2,905.00
N.L. Industries (40 shares at 37½)	1,500.00
National Distillers (40 shares at 26½)	1,045.00
Outboard Marine (20 shares at 18½)	377.50
Security Pacific Corp. (16 shares at 38)	608.00
Time, Inc. (30 shares at 73½)	2,208.75
Vendo (10 shares at 3)	30.00
Total	59,456.25
Liabilities: Eastern Liberty Federal Savings & Loan Association—First Mortgage, Devon Drive, (April 1981)	6,034.89
Recapitulation:	
Total assets	536,967.25
Total liabilities	6,034.89
Net assets	530,932.36

CLOSE UP'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of many of my colleagues in the Senate and the House to recognize a program that occupies a unique place in the educational life of our Nation. The Close Up Foundation, which conducts the country's largest Government studies program, this year is celebrating its 10th anniversary of truly remarkable achievement in the area of citizenship education.

For the past 10 years, the nonprofit, nonpartisan Close Up Foundation has been providing students and teachers with an unparalleled opportunity to examine, understand, and participate in our governmental process. During this time, more than 92,000 students and teachers have come to our Nation's capital for a firsthand experience in American Government. They return to their communities with a better understanding and appreciation of their legacy as American citizens.

Close Up is for all kinds of students—the affluent, the needy, the handicapped, the student leader, the disaffected, the middle-of-the-road student. It is a program that works and works well, both in terms of its educational benefits and in

creating a better sense of community and country. The impact of Close Up reaches thousands of additional students and teachers who are not able to participate in the Washington experience through State and local Close Up programs and through extensive use of live cable television programming.

Much of the success of the Close Up story is directly attributable to a dynamic partnership among Government, the private sector, and education. The Allen J. Ellender Fellowships, established by Congress to be administered by the Close Up Foundation, provide initial support in every Close Up community for needy students and their teachers to participate. This seed effort is built upon by business and philanthropy through matching fellowship programs that create a strong and increasing multiplier effect.

Vital to Close Up's second decade has been the establishment in 1980 of the National Development Council of the Close Up Foundation. Designed to help plan new dimensions of growth and to broaden the citizenship outreach of the foundation, the Council includes: Mr. Ralph E. Bailey, chairman and chief executive officer, Conoco, Inc.; Mr. W. D. Conley, vice president, public affairs, Honeywell, Inc.; Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman and chief executive officer, Occidental Petroleum Corp.; Mr. Thomas L. Holton, chief executive, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.; Mr. William Lane, president, Dunsbaugh-Dalton Foundation; Mr. Sidney R. Petersen, chairman of the board, Getty Oil Co.; Mr. David Packard, chairman of the board, Hewlett-Packard Co.; Mr. J. Paul Sticht, chief executive officer, R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.

Their work, in partnership with many of us in the Congress and other leaders of the educational, corporate, and philanthropic communities, is truly appreciated. As our country faces the promising and challenging years ahead, the work of the council will help prepare our young people for the individual responsibilities of citizenship. I know my colleagues in the Congress would join me in congratulating Close Up for its decade of accomplishment and saluting the members of its National Development Council for their outstanding commitment to citizenship education. ●

CONGRESS URGED TO ENACT THE
PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM

● Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD a copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 adopted by the 53d General Assembly of the State of Colorado.

In this resolution, the Colorado General Assembly encourages the Congress of the United States to support and to enact the President's economic recovery program including the proposed 3-year tax cut and budget cuts at least equal to the amount recommended by the President.

The resolution follows:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7

Whereas, The condition of our nation's economy demands that dramatic, sweeping steps be taken by the administration and the Congress to improve America's economic health; and

Whereas, President Reagan, in his address to the nation of February 18, outlined a wide range of proposals designed to reduce inflation, to provide jobs, and to promote economic growth; and

Whereas, Among those proposals are a three-year tax cut and a series of across-the-board budget cuts for the 1982 fiscal year totalling \$41.4 billion which, if enacted in their entirety, would still permit increased expenditures of 6.2% over those of the 1981 fiscal year; and

Whereas, The proposed tax and budget cuts were arrived at in an equitable, even-handed manner and will be further examined by the Congress in order to help insure that such cuts do not weigh down in an unfair way on those least able to bear them, especially the poor and the handicapped, the very young, and the very old; and

Whereas, The future economic health and stability of this nation depend on policies of government restraint in spending and taxing; and

Whereas, Budget reductions of the magnitude proposed by the President are an achievable goal deserving the support of all Americans; and

Whereas, President Reagan's proposals are a significant first step on the road to the recovery of national economic health; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein: That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to support and to enact the President's economic recovery program including the proposed three-year tax cut and budget cuts totalling at least \$41.4 billion.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each member of the Congress of the United States from Colorado, and to the President of the United States.●

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, it is required by paragraph 4 of rule 35 that I place in the Record this notice of a Senate employee who proposes to participate in a program, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign organization.

The Select Committee on Ethics has received a request for a determination under rule 35 which would permit Mr. Rick Graser, of the staff of Senator DENTON, to participate in a program sponsored by a foreign educational organization, Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan, from May 24 to June 1, 1981.

The committee has determined that his participation in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of Tunghai University, to discuss relations between the United States and the Republic of China, is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.●

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, has morning business been closed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has not yet been closed.

Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

RECESS UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, there are certain meetings going on both here in the Capitol and away from the Capitol involving Senators in the leadership on both sides of the aisle.

It appears to me that no good purpose will be served by keeping the Senate in session while we await the conclusion of those meetings.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now stand in recess until the hour of 2 p.m. today.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:29 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GORTON).

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I believe that most of the work I had thought the Senate might be able to do today will have to be postponed until tomorrow, for a variety of reasons.

I observe that the minority leader is in the Chamber, and I inquire of him if there is any calendar business that we might be able to do today.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the item on page 19, Calendar No. 149, at the head of the Calendar, is one that is cleared on this side of the aisle.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the minority leader.

As luck would have it, I have to report to my friend and colleague that that item is not cleared on this side. So I suppose we are out of business on that.

I advise the minority leader that while I cannot clear that item on the Calendar of General Orders, those items appearing on the Executive Calendar under "New Reports," beginning on page 2, Department of Agriculture, are cleared on this side. I should like very much to proceed to their consideration, if they are cleared on the other side as well.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I shall attempt to inform the distinguished majority leader momentarily as to whether or not those items are cleared on this side.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I have a number of unanimous-consent requests which I understand have been cleared on the other side, and I will present them now.

RECORD OPEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TODAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Record re-

main open until 5 p.m. today for the introduction of bills, resolutions, and statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS UNTIL 5 P.M. TODAY

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that committees be authorized to file reports until 5 p.m. today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

JOINT REFERRAL OF CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Charles L. Dempsey, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development, be jointly referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ANDREWS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Frank Suburo Sato, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Veterans Administration, be jointly referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of James Bert Thomas, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education, be jointly referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Thomas F. McBride, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, be jointly referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 97-7

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction

of secrecy be removed from an Extradition Treaty with the Netherlands (Treaty Document No. 97-7) and an Extradition Treaty with Colombia (Treaty Document No. 97-8), both of which were transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States on May 28, 1981.

I also ask that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the *RECORD*.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, it is so ordered. The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, signed at The Hague on June 24, 1980.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the treaty.

The treaty is one of a series of modern extradition treaties being negotiated by the United States. It expands the list of extraditable offenses to include narcotics violations, aircraft hijacking, bribery, and obstruction of justice, as well as many other offenses not covered by our existing extradition treaty with the Netherlands. Upon entry into force, it will terminate and supersede the existing Extradition Treaty and Supplementary Treaty between the United States and the Netherlands.

This treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1981.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty of Extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, signed at Washington on September 14, 1979.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the treaty.

The treaty is one of a series of modern extradition treaties being negotiated by the United States. It expands the list of extraditable offenses to include narcotics violations, aircraft hijacking, bribery, and obstruction of justice, as well as many other offenses not covered by our existing extradition treaty with Colombia. Upon entry into force, it will terminate and supersede the existing Extradition Treaty and Supplementary Convention between the United States and Colombia.

This treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend

that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1981.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. **BAKER**. Mr. President, I inquire of the distinguished minority leader if he is able to advise me as to clearance on all or any portion of the Executive Calendar for today.

Mr. **ROBERT C. BYRD**. Yes. The two nominations under Department of Health and Human Resources, Calendar Nos. 183 and 184, and the nomination under Office of U.S. Trade Representative have been cleared on this side.

Mr. **BAKER**. I thank the minority leader.

Mr. President, in view of that, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the three nominations just identified by the distinguished minority leader.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Pamela Needham Bailey, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Resources.

Mr. **DOLE**. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of Pamela Needham Bailey to be Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the recommendation of Ms. Bailey.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Ms. Bailey's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI, and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Ms. Bailey has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The position of Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Public Affairs for which Ms. Bailey has been nominated is responsible for the development and coordination of public affairs policy for the Department of Health and Human Services. Ms. Bailey will also serve as principal public information officer for the Department of Health and Human Services and is responsible for providing advice to the Secretary on all departmental policy decisions related to the administration of the Freedom of Information Act.

Ms. Bailey has had a distinguished public and private career, providing her with an excellent background and experience for the position to which she has been nominated. From 1975 to the pres-

ent Ms. Bailey has been with the American Hospital Supply Corp., and responsible for the direction of international, Federal, State, and local government relations for this international manufacturer and distributor of health care products and services.

From February of 1974 through August of 1975 Ms. Bailey was on the staff of the White House Domestic Council and worked with Cabinet-level officials in the identification and recommendation of policy options for Presidential decision-making in the areas of health, welfare, and social security. Prior to 1974 Ms. Bailey worked at the White House in a number of research-related positions.

Ms. Bailey is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College.

Mr. President, Ms. Bailey is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve her nomination.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. **BAKER**. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. **ROBERT C. BYRD**. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard P. Kusserow, of Illinois, to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services.

Mr. **DOLE**. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of Richard P. Kusserow to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the nomination of Mr. Kusserow.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Mr. Kusserow's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Mr. Kusserow has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services has the responsibility for conducting audits and investigations and for coordinating other activities designed to promote economy and efficiency and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse, including relationships between the Department and other Federal agencies, State and local governmental agencies, and nongovernmental entities with respect to such matters.

Mr. Kusserow would also have specific responsibility for recommending corrective action concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies and for reporting to the Secretary and the Congress on the progress made in implementing such corrective action.

From 1970 to the present, Mr. Kusserow was a special agent, Chicago divi-

sion, Federal Bureau of Investigation, specializing in white-collar crime: Embezzlement, bribery, and public corruption.

From 1969 to 1970, Mr. Kusserow worked as a special agent in the Pittsburgh division office of the FBI.

From 1967 to 1968, Mr. Kusserow was an intelligence officer with the Central Intelligence Agency. Immediately prior to this position Mr. Kusserow was a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Mr. President, Mr. Kusserow is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve his nomination.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of David R. MacDonald, of Illinois, to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative with the rank of Ambassador.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on May 22, 1981, the Committee on Finance held a hearing on the nomination of David R. MacDonald to be Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. As chairman of the committee, it is a privilege and a pleasure to report the committee's decision by a unanimous vote to report favorably the recommendation of Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. President, the Committee on Finance has reviewed Mr. MacDonald's financial position, the results of the investigation by the FBI and the report of the Office of Government Ethics. We are confident that there are no problems in any of these areas.

Mr. MacDonald has been nominated to fill a very important position in the administration. The position of Deputy U.S. Trade Representative for which Mr. MacDonald has been nominated is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the USTR offices, including interagency policy coordination and international trade matters affecting trade negotiations, bilateral trade and commodity issues, international trade issues involving energy, trade-related direct investment issues and protection of U.S. rights under trade agreements.

Mr. MacDonald has had a distinguished public and private career, providing him with an excellent background and experience for the position to which he has been nominated. From 1977 to the present, Mr. MacDonald was in practice in Chicago, Ill. as an attorney, counseling clients in the areas of international trade, taxation and corporate matters.

In May 1974, Mr. MacDonald was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs, where he was awarded the Treasury Department's Exceptional Service Award. In that position he supervised the administration of the count-

ervailing duty law, the Antidumping Act, and other international trade statutes, as well as supervising the Secret Service, the Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

In September 1976, he was nominated by President Ford to be Undersecretary of the Navy, and served in the position until February 1977. In that position he was awarded the Defense Department's Medal for Distinguished Public Service.

Mr. MacDonald is a graduate of Cornell University, and has a law degree from the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Illinois Bar and served as cochairman of the Taxes Subcommittee of the Republican National Committee's Economic Affairs Council from 1979 to 1981.

Mr. President, Mr. MacDonald is well qualified to serve in this important position. I urge that the Senate approve his nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was confirmed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a brief period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to exceed 10 minutes, in which Senators may speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO ELIZABETH LEE SCULL

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the stories that have appeared about Elizabeth Scull since her death last week have frequently pointed out that she had a Republican and a Democratic phase. I knew her well during all those years and, candidly, she was very much the same throughout her whole period of public service.

She was never motivated by rigidly partisan feelings, but rather, by a desire to be of practical service. If she could be more helpful at one time in a given place, then neither pride nor sentiment

stood in her way. Instead she lived by the admonition that of those to whom much is given, much shall be required.

Betty and David Scull made a remarkable team. Together they possessed a wide array of talent and the vigor and drive to use all of it. They helped to forge a workable and viable coalition of interests in Maryland that continues to have force and influence through the years. And even more important they showed through example that worthwhile public goals and important public issues were worth the sacrifice of petty personal and partisan prejudices. In this as in many things they were my mentors. Throughout our association they were fast friends of my wife Ann's and mine.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell once said that "The service we render to others is really the rent we pay for our room on Earth."

Elizabeth Scull leaves us with her rent paid in advance.

I ask unanimous consent that the obituary of Mrs. Scull and the editorial tribute which appeared in the Washington Post on Saturday, May 30, 1981, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONTGOMERY'S ELIZABETH LEE SCULL DIES—
DAUGHTER OF COUNTY'S PATRIARCH WORKED
FOR MANY LIBERAL CAUSES

(By Kathryn Tolbert)

Elizabeth Lee Scull, a scion of one of Montgomery County's most prominent families who became a political force in her own right and the County Council's liberal conscience, died of cancer yesterday at the age of 57.

The daughter of Col. E. Brooke Lee, a gentleman farmer who for a generation reigned as the unchallenged patriarch of Montgomery County, Mrs. Scull entered politics in 1970 and earned a reputation as a champion of low-income housing and controlled growth.

Although she was diagnosed last August as having cancer of the colon, Mrs. Scull continued to work on council issues until her death. She underwent surgery and chemotherapy treatment but still attended many of the meetings and followed council business.

Her energy for council work was unflagging. Three days ago she was on the telephone submitting amendments to a package of condominium bills.

"Her doctor said, 'Would you please start acting more like a patient and less like a dynamo?'" said her son, Maryland Del. David L. Scull.

Two months ago, Mrs. Scull moved from Silver Spring to her son's home in Chevy Chase, and it was there that she died.

"Her lifetime service and dedication to the principles in which she believed placed all of us in her debt," said County Executive Charles W. Gilchrist. "Betty was a warm friend, a strong ally, a resolute fighter and a wise counselor."

"This is a sad day for Montgomery County," said Joyce Siegel, an official of the Housing Opportunities Commission who worked with Mrs. Scull on housing legislation.

Mrs. Scull was born into a family whose ties to Silver Spring go back to 1836, when Francis Blair began a farm there and called the spring on his property "Silver Spring." She was a descendant of both Robert E. Lee and Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee, a general in George Washington's Revolutionary Army. Her grandfather, Blair Lee, was a U.S.

Senator from Maryland and her brother, Blair Lee III, served as acting governor.

Although born to great wealth, Mrs. Scull did not live a life of leisure, becoming instead an activist in community affairs and a family maverick.

Her father, Col. E. Brooke Lee, was chairman of the county's Democratic Party and a successful developer who gave his children stock now worth millions of dollars. Elizabeth Scull, or "Betty," as she was called, dared switch from the Democratic to the Republican Party when she married David Scull, former county and state chairman for the Republican party. Later, she publicly opposed her father over issues of land use and low income housing.

Mrs. Scull worked closely on those issues with her husband. He died in 1968, a year and three months after his election to the Montgomery County Council. Mrs. Scull sought his seat.

When local Republican Party leaders supported James Gleason for the vacant seat instead of her, Mrs. Scull returned to the Democratic Party.

Two years later, she was elected for the first of three terms, and each time she was the top vote-getter.

The County Council will appoint someone to Mrs. Scull's seat on June 19.

Mrs. Scull's vigorous support of low-cost housing made her a formidable opponent to no-growth advocates among the county's civic groups.

"She was very strong, forceful and politically shrewd as all get out. She was an effective proponent of the issues she cared about," said Peg McRory, who was Mrs. Scull's aide on the Council before becoming a housing consultant.

Mrs. Scull worked to get improved housing for the black community in Tobytown and helped shape laws such as the Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit legislation that requires a minimum number of affordable apartments or homes in new developments of 50 units or more.

"I am Elizabeth Lee," Mrs. Scull told an interviewer last year. "That has meant that people have made assumptions all my life that I'm part of one big family political machine."

Besides her father and son, she is survived by her mother, Elizabeth Aspinwall of Washington; a daughter, Elizabeth S. Oelhaf of Chatham, N.Y.; two brothers, Blair Lee III of Silver Spring, and E. Brooke Lee Jr. of Falmouth, Maine; a half-brother, Bruce Lee of New York City; and three grandchildren.

ELIZABETH LEE SCULL

It is no accident that there has long existed throughout this region a strong strain of enlightened public service—a tradition of civic contribution and cooperative vision that has enriched the quality of local government. Call it good fortune, perhaps, but it stems in no small way from the achievements of a remarkable Maryland family, whose tree has had its roots in Montgomery County for the last 140 years: the Blairs and the Lees, who saw—and guided—the evolution of Montgomery from lush rural countryside to model suburban county. A special champion in this long line of exceptional achievers was Elizabeth L. Scull, who died yesterday of cancer at the age of 57.

While devoted to her famous family, Mrs. Scull, was not blindly loyal to her heritage as she moved through a lifetime of non-stop public service. On the contrary her sense of good, suburban politics and regional cooperation took her across partisan lines and predictable alliances to independent, thoughtful efforts to improve the living conditions of everyone in general and the poor in particular.

With her husband, the late David H. Scull, she took the best of her family tradition, long steeped in Democratic politics, to a then-minuscule Republican Party, which the two of them developed into an organization singularly adapted to the suburban politics of thankless civic work; the endless meetings, squalid quarrels and collisions of greed from which would eventually emerge a civic commitment to highly democratic, responsive government equipped to establish and maintain strong systems of schools, parks and planning.

After her husband's death, and after the Republicans rejected her in favor of someone else to complete Mr. Scull's term on the county council, Mrs. Scull returned to the Democratic Party, won election in 1970 with overwhelming support—and never lost again. Housing would remain her special concern during service on the council, as member of subcommittees and as a leader in the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments—where her contributions to regional government approaches won her area-wide respect and affection.

As COG president Stephen H. Detwiler, chairman of the Arlington County Board, said yesterday, Betty Scull "was forceful yet gentle, farsighted yet practical, a political leader in the noblest sense of that term."

NEED A LIFT?

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, "An Investment in Education Pays Good Dividends." These words of wisdom are contained in the motto on a valuable handbook available through the American Legion.

Aside from the many public and individual services provided by the American Legion—over the past 30 years this outstanding organization has provided a great service to the youth, parents, counselors, and military personnel of our Nation. This service is in the form of a book called, "Need a Lift?" The publication has become the No. 1 scholarship and career handbook available today.

Initially the book was established to help the children of deceased and disabled American veterans. However, the publication and service became so popular that the American Legion later made it available for wide distribution.

I ask unanimous consent to have two sections from the 1981 edition of "Need a Lift?", "Sources of Career Information," and "Sources of Scholarships and Other Forms of Financial Aid Available to all Students," printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEED A LIFT?

SOURCES OF CAREER INFORMATION

The American Legion believes that many more students will continue their education if they are given the opportunity to learn about careers and to select a field of interest during their first two years in high school. Where students are in doubt about the career they wish to follow, the organizations listed below, which represent over 300 careers, will provide helpful information about where to study, courses to select, job opportunities, pay, etc.

The National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, 2021 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20003, has available free upon request, an updated Handbook of over 400 accredited trade and technical schools and the

courses being offered. Schools are listed geographically with a career cross-reference.

The National Home Study Council, 1601-18th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, will mail, upon request, a directory of accredited home study schools and the subjects offered by the schools.

The Association of Independent Colleges and Schools has many member schools which offer general work or service, and funded scholarships to eligible students-subject to the controls of the Association. Some member schools also offer work-study programs. For a list of the approximately 500 AICS schools and for further information, please write to the Guidance Department, Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

State private school associations have been established in most states to provide information concerning schools, details of course offerings, schedules, tuition and fee payments. For further information and address of your state association, contact your school counselor.

Accounting, Administration, Economics & Statistics: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research and Statistics Service, Personnel Division, Room 1459 South Building, 14th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Accounting: Amer. Inst. of Certified Public Acc'ts, Attn: Mrs. Beatrice Sanders, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Accounting: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Accounting: National Society of Public Accountants, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

*Accounts Receivable Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Assoc., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Admitting Officer: Hospital Financial Management Assoc., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Advertising: American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Advertising & Communications: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York 10001.

Advertising Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Aeronautical Technology: Academy of Aeronautics, LaGuardia Airport Station, Flushing, New York 11371.

Aerospace Engineering: American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Director of Students Programs, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

Agricultural Engineering: American Society of Agric. Eng., Box 410, St. Joseph, Mich. 49085.

Agricultural Management: Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Agriculture: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Personnel, Room 1087-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., 20250.

Agricultural Commodity Grader: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Agricultural Marketing Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 1726-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 4752-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

*Based on 1979 Information.

Agronomy: The American Society of Agronomy, Inc.: 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Air Conditioning, Refrigeration and Heating: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Aircraft (A & P) Mechanic: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Air Transport Rating: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Anthropology: American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Animal Biology: The American Society of Zoologists, Box 2739, California Lutheran College, Thousand Oaks, California 91360 (self-addressed, postage-paid envelope).

Apparel Industry: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Apparel Production Management: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Appliance Service Technician: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Appliance Service Technician: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Apprenticeship: Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, 601 D Street, N.W., Room 5000, Washington, D.C. 20213.

Archaeology: Society for American Archaeology, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20009.

Architecture:

Careers: American Institute of Architects. **Schools:** Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Registration: National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Accreditation: National Architectural Accrediting Board, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Artificial Insemination: National Association of Animal Breeders, Inc., 401 Bernadette Drive, P.O. Box 1033, Columbia, Missouri 65205.

Astronomy: American Astronomical Society, Education Office, Sharp Laboratory, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Audiology: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

***Audit Clerk:** Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Auto Mechanics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Automotive Engineering: Land, Air, Sea and Space, The Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, Pennsylvania 15096.

Avionics: Academy of Aeronautics, LaGuardia Airport Station, Flushing, New York 11371.

Banking: American Bankers Association, Bank Personnel Division, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Barber: National Association of Barber Schools, Inc., 304 South 11th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

Barber: National Barber-Styling Career Center, 3839 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467.

Body and Fender Repair: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

***Bookkeeper:** Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

Boys' Clubs: Recruitment & Placement Service, Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Bricklaying: Brick Institute of America, 1750 Old Meadow Road, McLean, Virginia 22101.

Business: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

***Business Office Manager:** Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Business Schools: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Camp Fire: Camp Fire, Inc., 4601 Madison Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64112.

Carpentry: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Cartography: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

Cartoonists: The Newspaper Comics Council, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Chamber of Commerce Management: American Chamber of Commerce Executive, 1133 15th St., N.W., Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Chemical Industries: Chemical Manufacturers Association, Manager of Education, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Chemistry: American Chemical Society, Educational Activities Department, 1155 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Chiropractic: American Chiropractic Association, Public Affairs Department, 2200 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312.

Chiropractic: International Chiropractors Association, Education Commission, 1901 L Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Church Occupations: National Council of the Churches of Christ in U.S.A., Professional Church Leadership, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 770, New York, New York 10027.

Serra International: Catholic Priestly and Religious Vocations, 22 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Clerical: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Club Management: Club Managers Assn. of America, 7615 Winterberry Place, Washington, D.C. 20034.

Coal Industry: Education Division, National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Commercial and Domestic Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration: Education Dynamics Institute, 2635 North Decatur Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108.

Commercial and Domestic Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Community Organization: United Way of America, 801 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Computer Programming: American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., Public Information Department, 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Computer Programming: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Computer Programming and Technology: Control Data Institute—HQA02J, Corporate Headquarters, 8100 34th Avenue South, Box O, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

Construction Opportunities: Associated General Contractors of America, Construction Education Services, 1957 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Cosmetics Marketing: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Cosmetology: National Association of Cos-

metology Schools, 808 Main Street, Boonton, New Jersey 07005.

Cosmetology: National Beauty Career Center, 3839 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467.

Court Reporting: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Crime and Delinquency: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601.

Crop Science: Crop Science Society of America, Inc., 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Customer Engineering for Electric Typewriters: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Dairy Industry: Dairy Research, Inc., 6300 North River Road, Rosemont, Illinois 60018. **Data Processing:** American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Demography: The Population Association of America, Inc., P.O. 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044.

Dental Assistants: American Dental Assistants Assn., 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1130, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dental Hygiene: American Dental Hygienists' Assn., 4442, North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dental Laboratory Technology: National Association of Dental Laboratories, 3801 Mt. Vernon Avenue, Alexandria, Va. 22305.

Dentistry: American Association of Dental Schools, 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Dentistry: American Dental Association, Division of Educational Measurements, Council on Dental Education, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Diesel: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Dietetics: The American Dietetic Association, 430 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Digital Electronics Technician: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Display and Exhibit Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Domestic Refrigeration: Practical Schools, 1650 Babbitt, Anaheim, California 92805.

Draftsman: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey, 07052.

Driving Occupations: American Trucking Associations, Inc., Educational Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Drycleaning and Laundry: The Registrar, International Fabricare Institute, 12251 Tech Road, Montgomery Industrial Park, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904.

Ecology: Ecological Society of America, Department of Botany/Microbiology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

Electronic Data Processing: American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc., 1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 800, P.O. Box 9657, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

***Electronic Data Processing Management:** Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Electronics: Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc., Administrative Offices, 2201 West Howard Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

Electronics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Electronics: United Electronics Institute, Director of Admissions, 3950 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky 40216.

Energy: American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Engineering (Consulting): American Consulting Engineers Council, 1015 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Engineering: Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, 345 East Forty-Seventh Street, New York, New York 10017.

Engineering: National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

English: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Entomology: Entomological Society of America, 4603 Calvert Road, College Park, Maryland 20740.

Fashion Buying & Merchandising: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fashion Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fashion Industry: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

F.B.I.: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Federal Civil Service Careers, Job Information Center, Washington Area Office, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Fine Arts: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Fire Protection Engineering: Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

Flight Engineer: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Floristry: Society of American Florists, 901 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

Food and Nutrition Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Employment and Employees Relations Branch, Room 711 GHI, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Food Retailing: Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Food Inspection: U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Food Service Careers, Scholarships, Courses: Natl. Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Food Service Management: Educational Institute of the Hotel and Motel Association, Stephen S. Nisbet Building, 1407 South Harrison Road, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Food Technology: Institute of Food Technologists, Scholarship Center, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Foreign Agricultural Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 5627-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Foreign Languages: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Foreign Service: Department of State, Board of Examiners, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Forester: Society of American Foresters, Wild Acres, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Forest Service: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Personnel Division, Room 801 RPE, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Funeral Directors: National Funeral Directors Association, 135 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

Gemology: Gemological Institute of America, 1660 Stewart Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

Geography: The Association of American Geographers, 1710 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Geological Sciences: American Geological Institute, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041.

Geophysics: American Geophysical Union, 2000 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Geophysics: Society of Exploration Geophysicists P.O. Box 3098, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101.

Girl Scouting: Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., Human Resources Department, 830 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Grain Inspection and Weighing: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Grain Inspection Service, Personnel Division, Room 1721-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Health Fields: National Health Council, Inc. 70 West 40th Street, New York, New York 10018.

Home Economics: American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Horticulture: American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005, (send stamped, self-addressed envelope).

*Hospital Accountant: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Hospital Administration: American College of Hospital Adm., 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Admitting Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Controller: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

*Hospital Financial Management: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Hotel and Motel Administration: Educational Institute of the Hotel and Motel Association, Stephen S. Nisbet Building, 1407 South Harrison Road, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Illuminating Engineering: Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Illustration: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

*Insurance Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Interior Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Internal Revenue: Accounting, Law, Law Enforcement, Treasury Enforcement Agent, (Contact local address listed in yellow pages of your telephone book).

Jewelry Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Journalism: The Newspaper Fund, Inc., P.O. Box 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Landscape Architect: The American Society of Landscape Architects, 1900 M Street, N.W., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Law: American Bar Association, Information Services, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Law Enforcement: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531.

Law Librarian: American Association of Law Libraries, Secretary, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Librarian: American Library Association, Office for Library Personnel Resources, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Life & Health Insurance: American Coun-

cil of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Loss Prevention Security: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Machinist: National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102.

Machinist: National Tooling and Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

Management: Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Marine Science and Technology: Marine Technology Society, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Material Handling: The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc., 1328 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15238.

Mathematics: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G Street N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Mathematics Teacher: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1906 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091.

Medical Laboratory: Certified Laboratory Assistant, Medical Laboratory Technician, Medical Technologist, Histologic Technician, Histotechnologist, Cytotechnologist, Nuclear Medicine Technologist, Specialist in Blood Banking, Specialist in Chemistry, Specialist in Hematology, Specialist in Immunology, Specialist in Microbiology, Technologist in Chemistry, Technologist in Hematology, Technologist in Immunology, Technologist in Microbiology, Board of Registry, P.O. Box 12270, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

Medical Record Administrator: American Medical Record Association, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1850 Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Medical Record Technician: American Medical Record Association, 875 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1850, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Medical Secretary/Transcription: Empire Technical Schools, Inc., 576 Central Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey 07018.

Medicine: American Medical Association, Health Manpower, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Meanswear Design and Marketing: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Metallurgy: American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio 44073.

Microbiology: American Society for Microbiology, 1913 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Mortgage Banking: Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Morticians: National Foundation of Funeral Services, 1614 Central Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

Music: Music Educators National Conference, 1902 Association Drive Reston, Virginia 22091.

Music Therapy: National Association for Music Therapy, Inc., P.O. Box 610, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

National Park Service: Department of the Interior, Career Employment, National Park Service, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering: The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, One World Trade Center, Suite 1369, New York, New York 10048.

Nurse Anesthetist: American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, 216 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Nursing: National League of Nursing, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

Nursing-Practical: National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service,

Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017.

Occupational Therapy: American Occupational Therapy Association, Inc., 1383 Piccard Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

Oceanography: Marine Technology Society, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Optometric Assistant/Technician: American Optometric Association, Paraoptometric Program, 243 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

Optometry: American Optometric Association, Career Guidance, 243 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.

Osteopathic Medicine: American Osteopathic Association, Office of Osteopathic Education, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Packhouse Worker: United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Office of Education, 1775 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Palentology: The Paleontological Society, Attn.: Dr. Walter C. Sweet, Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Ohio State University, 125 South Oval Mall, Columbus, Ohio 43210. (Send self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.)

Paperhanging: United States School of Professional Paperhanging, Inc., 16 Chaplin Avenue, Rutland, Vermont 05701.

Paper Industry: American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Park Police: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and National Capital Region, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20242.

Pathologist: Intersociety Committee on Pathology Information, 4733 Bethesda Avenue, Suite 735, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Pattern Making Technology: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

*Payroll Clerk: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Petroleum Engineering: Society of Petroleum Engineers of Aime, 6200 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas 75206.

Pharmacology: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Inc., 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Pharmacy: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Office of Students Affairs, 4630 Montgomery Avenue, Suite 201, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Photography: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Physical Therapist: American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Physical Therapist Assistant: American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Physics: American Institute of Physics, 335 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017.

Physiology: The American Physiological Society, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Plant Quarantine & Pest Control: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Room 514, Presidential Building CB-3, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Plastering: National Plastering Industry's Joint Apprenticeship Trust Fund, 1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Podiatry: American Podiatry Ass'n., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Power System Engineering: University of Illinois, 112 Engineering Hall, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Printing Industry: Education Council of the Graphic Arts, Inc., 4615 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213.

Process Measurement & Control: Process Measurement & Control Section (SAMA), 1101 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Professional Chefs and Cooks, The Culinary Institute of America, Placement Office, North Road, Hyde Park, N.Y. 12538.

Property and Liability Insurance, Insurance Information Institute, 110 William Street, New York, New York 10038.

Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Association, Joint Information Service, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Psychology: American Psychological Ass'n., Educational Affairs Office, 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Public Accounting: National Society of Public Accountants, 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Public Health: Commissioned Personnel, Operations Division, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 4-35, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Public Relations: Public Relations Society of America, Career Information Service, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 (Single copies \$0.50. Bulk rates available on request.)

Purchasing Management: National Association of Purchasing Management, Inc., 11 Park Place, New York, New York 10007.

Radio: National Assn. of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Real Estate Principles and Practices: Education Dynamics Institute, 2635 North Decatur Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89108.

Recreation, Parks & Leisure Services: National Recreation & Park Association, 1601 N Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

Reservations/Ticketing: Braniff Education Systems, P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Respiratory Therapy: American Association for Respiratory Therapy, 1720 Regal Row, Dallas, Texas 75235.

Retail Meat Cutter: United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Office of Education, 1775 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Roadbuilding: American Road and Transportation Builders Association, 525 School Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024.

Rural Electrification: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Electrification Administration, Personnel Division, Room 4072-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Safety Professional: American Society of Safety Engineers, 850 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Sales and Marketing: Sales and Marketing, Executives-International, Career Education Division, 380 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Science: Scientific Manpower Commission, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Science: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Dept. of Labor, 441 G St., N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Science and Education Administration: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Science and Education Administration, Personnel Division, Room 560, Center Building No. 1, Hyattsville, Maryland 20784.

Science Teaching: Nat'l. Science Teachers Ass'n., 1742 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

Secretarial: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Secretary: Assoc. of Independent Colleges & Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Shorthand Reporting: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Shorthand Reporting: National Shorthand Reporters Association, 118 Park Street, S.E., Vienna, Virginia 22180.

Social Science: Occupational Outlook Service, U.S. Department of Labor, 441 G

Street, N.W., Room 2916, Washington, D.C. 20212.

Social Security Administration: College Relations Officer, Special Careers and Recruitment Branch, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

Social Work: National Association of Social Workers, Social Work Career Information Service, 1425 H Street, N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Soil Conservation: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Personnel Division, Room 6219-S, 14th & Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Soil Science: Soil Science of America, Inc., 677 South Segoe Road, Madison, Wisconsin 53711.

Speech Communication: Speech Communication Association, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia 22041. (\$0.50 per copy)

Speech Language Pathology: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 10801 Rockville, Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Statistics: American Statistical Assn., Suite 640, 806-15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Student Research Participation: U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, University Programs, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830.

Surveying: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

*Systems Analyst: Hospital Financial Management Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Teaching Retarded Students: Association for Retarded Citizens, National Headquarters, 2709 Avenue E East, P.O. Box 6109, Arlington, Texas 76011.

Television: National Assn. of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Textile Design: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Textile Technology: Fashion Institute of Technology, 227 West 27th Street, New York, New York 10001.

Tool and Die: National Tooling and Machining Association, 9300 Livingston Road, Washington, D.C. 20022.

Traffic Management: Academy of Advanced Traffic, Inc., One World Trade Center, Room 5457, New York, New York 10048.

Translators: American Translators Association, 109 Croton Avenue, Ossining, New York 10562.

Travel Agent: Braniff Education Systems, Inc., P.O. Box 45174, Dallas, Texas 75245.

Truck and Bus Mechanics, American Trucking Associations, Inc., Education Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Truck and Bus Mechanics: Lincoln Technical Institute, Inc., 10 Rooney Circle, West Orange, New Jersey 07052.

Trucking Industry: American Trucking Associations, Inc., Educational Services, 1616 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

United States Air Force Academy, Director of Admissions Liaison, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840.

U.S. Air Force Careers, Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force Community College (CCAF): Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force Nurse: Air Force Liaison Representative, Air Force Opportunities Center, Box 800, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania 19481.

U.S. Air Force ROTC: Air Force ROTC, Advisory Service, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 35112.

U.S. Department of the Army, Commander,

U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCASP-E, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army ROTC: DCSROTC, U.S. Army Training & Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651.

U.S. Army Military Occupational Specialties, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCSTP-E, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army Nurse Corps: U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Attn: USARCRO-N, Fort Sheridan, Illinois 60037.

U.S. Army Medical Corps: Surgeon General's Office, Attn: SGPE-PDO, Washington, D.C. 20324.

U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps (Army Law Careers): Headquarters, Department of the Army, Attn: DAJA-PT, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310.

United States Coast Guard Officer: United States Coast Guard Academy, Director of Admissions, New London, Connecticut 06320.

United States Marine Corps Officer: Headquarters, Marine Corps, (Code MRRO), Washington, D.C. 20380.

United States Merchant Marine Officer: Admissions Officer, U.S.M.M. Academy, Kings Point, N.Y. 11024.

United States Military Academy: Director of Admissions, United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. 10996.

United States Naval Academy: Candidate Guidance Office, (SIC-85), U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland 21402.

U.S. Navy Officer: Commander, Navy Recruiting Command, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, NROTC (Code 314), Medical Programs (Code 315), Officer Candidate School (Code 312), Enlisted Programs (Code 33), Aviation Programs (Code 311), Nuclear Power Programs (Code 312).

Veterans Administration: Personnel Office of any VA Medical Center or Regional Office. Veterinarian: American Veterinary Medical Association, 930 North Meacham Road, Schaumburg, Illinois 60196.

Veterinarian: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Quality Service, 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.

Watch Repairing: American Watchmakers Institute, Box 11011, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211.

Welding: American Welding Society, 2501 N.W. 7th St., Miami, Florida 33125.

Welding and Welding Technology: Hobart School of Welding Technology, Trade Square East, Troy, Ohio 45373.

Youth Services: Boy Scouts of America, Professional Recruiting, P.O. Box 61030, Irving, Texas 75261.

SOURCES OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER FORMS OF FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE TO ALL STUDENTS

For undergraduates only

The basic educational opportunity grant program (Basic Grants) makes funds available to eligible students attending approved colleges, community/junior colleges, vocational schools, technical institutes, hospital schools of nursing, correspondence schools and other post-high school institutions. In 1980-81 award period (July 1, 1980-June 30, 1981), you may apply for a Basic Grant if you are an undergraduate student and are enrolling on at least a half-time basis. Awards in 1980-81 may range from \$200 to \$1,800 for a full school year. To apply for a Basic Grant, you may complete the Federal form called "Basic Grant Application Form," or one of several private or State need analysis applications which are used to determine eligibility for other sources of student aid. Check with your postsecondary school to see if they require the Financial Aid Form (FAF), the Family Financial Statement (FFS), the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) form, or the Student Aid Application for California (SAAC). You do not need to fill out the "Application for Determination of Basic Grant Eligibility" if you will fill out any of these forms. You may obtain copies of the forms that apply to you

from postsecondary schools, high schools and public libraries. You may also receive a "Basic Grant formula, 1980-81" by writing to BEOG, P.O. Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044. It is very important that you fill out the form you use as accurately as possible. If you fill out the form carelessly or inaccurately, you will be required to provide more accurate information before the Office of Education will tell you whether you are eligible for a Basic Grant.

The supplemental educational opportunity grant (SEOG) program is for students of exceptional financial need who, without the grant, would be unable to continue their education. You are eligible to apply if you are enrolled at least half-time as an undergraduate or vocational student in an educational institution participating in the program. Graduate students are not eligible. If you receive an SEOG, it cannot be less than \$200 or more than \$1,500 a year. Normally, an SEOG may be received for up to four years. However, the grant may be received for five years when the course of study requires the extra time. The total that may be awarded is \$4,000 for a four year course of study or \$5,000 for a five year course. Contact the Director of Financial Aid at the institution you wish to attend.

The U.S. Coast Guard Academy educates young men and women for careers as commissioned officers in the U.S. Coast Guard. Appointments are made on the basis of an annual nationwide competition. The competitive test consists of the College Board Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) or the American College Testing Assessment (ACT). There are no Congressional appointments and no geographical limitations. Graduates receive a commission as Ensign, U.S. Coast Guard and a Bachelor of Science degree. For detailed information, interested students should write to Director of Admissions, U.S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. 06320. Applications should be submitted prior to 15 December of the candidate's senior year in high school.

Air Force ROTC is conducted at colleges and universities located throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Students may earn a commission by successfully completing either the Air Force ROTC Four-Year Program or the Air Force ROTC Two-Year Program. Air Force ROTC offers Four, Three, and Two-Year Scholarships on a competitive basis to both men and women students. The scholarships cover full tuition, certain fees and expenses associated with required courses, cost of curriculum-required textbooks, and a \$100 nontaxable allowance each month during the school year. Scholarships are available in several categories to qualified applicants. However, we should inform you that as the needs of the Air Force change, scholarship offerings will be changed accordingly. Applications (DD Form 1893) for the Four-Year Scholarships are contained in the brochure Scholarship Applicant Booklet. Send directly to Air Force ROTC, Selections Division, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112. Deadline date for submitting applications for the Four-Year Scholarships is January 15 of the school year in which the student plans to enter college. Applicants for Four-Year Scholarships must take either the SAT or the ACT Tests. Deadline date can be no later than the December test cycle. Applications for the Three and Two-Year Scholarships should be made to the Professor of Aerospace Studies at the hosting institution during the students' freshman or sophomore year of college respectively. Application forms will be furnished by the Professor of Aerospace Studies at the Air Force ROTC detachment. Information can be obtained by contacting the Air Force ROTC detachment on campus or by writing to Air Force ROTC, Advisory Service, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama 36112.

Air Force ROTC offers a college student the opportunity to earn a commission as a second

lieutenant in the U.S. Army at the same time he or she earns a baccalaureate degree. Army ROTC is offered at over 250 colleges and universities across the Country. Four-year scholarships are awarded competitively to outstanding high school students who enter college as freshmen at any of the institutions hosting Army ROTC. Request for application packets must be submitted to Army ROTC, P.O. Box 7000, Larchmont, New York 10538 between April 1 and November 15. Three- and two-year scholarships are awarded competitively to students already enrolled in college and application for these awards are made through the Professor of Military Science. Scholarship cadets receive tuition, textbooks, lab fees and certain other educational expenses, plus a living allowance of up to \$1,000 each school year the scholarship is in effect. Non-scholarship cadets in the Advanced Course (final two years) also receive this same living allowance for the last two years in the program. For further information, write Army ROTC, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651.

Naval ROTC is conducted at 55 colleges and universities located throughout the United States. Students may earn a commission as Ensign, U.S. Navy or Second Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps by successfully completing the NROTC Navy-Marine Corps Scholarship Program. Naval ROTC offers Four- Three- and Two-Year scholarships to both men and women candidates. Scholarships cover full tuition, educational fees, books, uniforms and a \$100 non-taxable subsistence allowance per month (maximum 40 months). Applicants for the Four- and Three-Year Scholarship Program must make application during the period March 1-December 1 of the year prior to desired enrollment and take either the SAT or the ACT Tests and arrange with the appropriate testing agency to forward test results to NROTC Scholarship Program (release code 0656) by December 31. Information and applications are available from Navy or Marine Corps recruiting stations, from high school/college counselors, NROTC units and the Commander, Navy Recruiting Command (Code 314), 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Two-Year NROTC Scholarship Program applicants must enter one of the 55 NROTC host institutions with junior status at the time of enrollment in the program. Application period is June 1 to April 1 of the year of anticipated enrollment. Information concerning the Two-Year NROTC Scholarship Program may be obtained from Navy recruiting district offices, NROTC units and address above.

The United States Merchant Marine Academy prepares selected young men and women for positions of leadership in the Maritime industry. Applicants must be high school graduates. A background in Mathematics and the Sciences is important. Graduates receive a Bachelor of Science Degree, a commission as Ensign in the Naval Reserve and a license as a Merchant Marine officer. Entrance requirements are similar to those of the other Federal academies. Information may be obtained by writing to the: Director of Admissions, U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY 11024.

The New Mexico Military Institute is now offering a \$2,000 (\$1,000 per year) scholarship available to members of the National Eagle Scout Association who enroll as full-time students at New Mexico Military Institute. This program has been coordinated through the offices of National Eagle Scout Association and Director Education Relationships. Applications and information can be obtained by writing the Director of Admissions or the Assistant Dean, New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, New Mexico 88201. Application deadline is April 15. Awards made by May 1.

Extension of social security benefits to

students attending school after reaching age 18 and up to age 22. The American Legion and its Auxiliary initiated and supported legislation to extend benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act, to unmarried sons and daughters of a deceased, disabled or retired parent and in some instances, grandsons and granddaughters who continue their education on a full-time basis beyond age 18. The legislation adopted by the 89th Congress, 1st Session, provides for the continuance of child's Social Security benefits beyond the age of 18 if the student is in full-time attendance at an accredited educational institution (including a vocational school). As of the end of April 1980, 879,580 students, age 18-22, received benefit payments at an annual rate of approximately \$1.7 billion. For further information, see your guidance counselor or contact the representative of the Social Security Office serving your community. This source represents nearly as much funds to assist students to further their education as all the public and private scholarships at all colleges and universities in the United States.

The Railroad Retirement Act provides monthly benefits for the student children of deceased railroaders who were insured under the Act at death. Dependent grandchildren of deceased railroaders may also be eligible if both their natural parents are deceased or disabled. To qualify, you must be single and attending a public or private accredited high school, vocational school, college or university on a full-time basis. Benefits continue until age 22 or until the end of the school semester after you attain age 22. If you are not attending school when you reach 18, you can still qualify for some benefits if you become a full-time student before age 22. Student children of retired railroad workers cannot qualify for benefits directly. However, a retired worker's benefit may be increased under a special guarantee provision of the Railroad Retirement Act if he or she has any children age 18-22 who attend school full-time. Further information may be obtained from the nearest Railroad Retirement Board Office. Address can be found in the telephone directory or by asking at any post office.

Bell & Howell schools scholarship program. Fifty-five full tuition scholarships in Electronics Engineering Technology will be awarded to high school graduates from the United States who wish to attend one of the U.S. Bell & Howell schools. Scholarships are divided among Bell & Howell schools in proportion to the number of scholarship applications submitted to each school. Finalists selected on basis of performance on SAT or ACT programs. Winners determined on basis of an essay and applicant's high school academic record. For application forms and further information, write: Bell & Howell Education Group, Inc., Administrative Offices, 2201 West Howard Street, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

U.S. Department of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped Public Law 91-230, Part D, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of Education to make grants to public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning, State education agencies, and on a discretionary basis, to certain other public or private non-profit agencies for preparing personnel to work with handicapped children. Students committed to a career involving the education of the handicapped may, upon acceptance to a preparation program, receive financial support for academic study. The amount of financial support will vary for level of study, and at the discretion of the agency. Grants are made directly to the agencies described above. Students seeking awards under this program, should apply directly to the higher education institution of their choice, or their respective state education agencies. Information regarding these awards may be obtained from the Director,

Division of Personnel Preparation, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

The Clairloving Care Scholarship Program, a \$50,000 annual program, is the only nationwide company-sponsored fund for a women 30 or over who are continuing on a post-secondary education to achieve career goals. Grants up to \$1,000 are awarded for full or part-time study. No restrictions on marital status. Contact Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students, a compensatory activity, created in 1964, is conducted by National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) which also administers the National Merit Scholarship Program (described in the next entry). All grants to the Achievement Program are specified for the purposes of honoring academically able black students and awarding them college undergraduate scholarships. Currently, about 650 Achievement Scholarships worth \$2 million are awarded in each annual competition.

To enter the Achievement Program, black high school students must take the PSAT/NMSQT (which simultaneously makes them participants in the Merit Program), mark a space on their answer sheets requesting consideration in the Achievement Program and meet NMSC eligibility requirements.

About 1,500 of the highest scoring eligible black students are designated Semifinalists in each Achievement Program. To ensure nationwide representation, a number are named in each of several U.S. geographic regions, proportionate to each region's Negro population.

Semifinalists must meet further requirements and advance to Finalist standing in order to continue in the Achievement Scholarship competition. Every Finalist is considered for one of the scholarships, and all winners are chosen from the Achievement Program Finalist group. The selection of winners includes an evaluation of each Finalist's academic record and test scores, extracurricular activities and attainments, and the endorsement and recommendation of the student's school.

Three types of Achievement Scholarships are awarded annually: At least 325 are National Achievement \$1,000 Scholarships that are single-payment awards allocated to winners on a regional representation basis; about 200 are corporate-sponsored four-year Achievement Scholarships for which winners must meet preferential criteria specified by the grantor organization, and that are worth between \$1,000 and \$8,000 over the four college years; and about 125 are college-sponsored Achievement Scholarships that provide between \$250 and \$2,000 during each of the winner's four undergraduate years of attendance at the sponsor college or university.

The PSAT/NMSQT Student Bulletin gives requirements students must meet to be eligible to participate in Achievement Program and also lists sponsor organizations that currently provide support for Achievement Scholarships. A copy can often be obtained from the student's high school. Questions should be directed to: National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students, One American Plaza, Evanston, Illinois 60201 (phone: 312/866-5100).

National Merit Scholarship Program is a nationwide competition for college undergraduate scholarships. The Merit Program is conducted by National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC), an independent non-profit organization, established in 1955 to administer this annual competition. About 4,500 Merit Scholarships, valued at about \$13 million, have been awarded each year in recent programs.

Secondary school students throughout the

U.S. enter the competition by taking the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test (PSAT/NMSQT) given by their schools in October. To participate, students must meet published eligibility requirements established by NMSC.

About 15,000 top-scoring students are designated in each Merit Program. The highest scorers in each state are named Semifinalists in numbers proportionate to the state's percentage of the Nation's total of graduating high school seniors.

Semifinalists must meet further requirements and advance to Finalist standing in order to continue in the Merit Scholarship competition. Every Finalist is considered for one of the scholarships, and all Merit Scholars are chosen from the Finalist group. The selection of winners includes an evaluation of each Finalist's test scores, academic and extracurricular achievements, and the endorsement and recommendation of the student's school.

Three types of Merit Scholarships are awarded annually: At least 1,000 are National Merit \$1,000 Scholarships that are single-payment awards allocated to winners on a state representational basis; over 1,500 are corporate-sponsored four-year Merit Scholarships for which winners must meet preferential criteria specified by the grantor organization providing funding for the award, and that are worth between \$1,000 and \$8,000 over the four college years; and about 2,000 are college-sponsored, four-year Merit Scholarships that provide between \$250 and \$2,000 during each of the winner's four undergraduate years of attendance at the sponsor college or university.

Details concerning eligibility and the Merit Scholarships offered are published annually in the PSAT/NMSQT Student Bulletin, sent to high schools. Question and requests for additional information should be sent to: National Merit Scholarship Program, One American Plaza, Evanston, Illinois 60201 (phone: 312/866-5100).

National 4-H Council, through some 60 business corporations and foundations, offers more than 270 4-H college scholarships with total value of more than \$250,000 and range from \$500-\$1,000. The majority are open only to current 4-H members who have won state honors in specific 4-H projects. Other college scholarships, ranging in value from \$500 to \$1,000, are available to present or former 4-H members now enrolled in college. Applicants for the latter should have an interest in one of the following fields: (1) animal science; (2) veterinary medicine; (3) forestry; or, agricultural business, economics and marketing. For further information on eligibility requirements, write to State 4-H Leader at the State Land-Grant University. A list of these leaders may be obtained from the National 4-H Council, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, DC 20015.

The American Society for Metals Foundation for Education and Research sponsors twenty \$500 undergraduate scholarships for students in metallurgy that are attending colleges or universities in and are citizens of the United States, Canada or Mexico. Selection is based on interest in metallurgy, motivation, achievement, potential and scholarship. In addition, some individual A.S.M. chapters sponsor programs on a local or regional basis. ASMPER also supports scholarships through the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Merit Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students. For further information write: Career Guidance Coordinator, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio 44073.

The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students (NSSFNS) maintains a free college counseling and referral service for Black and other minority and

low-income high school students and also sponsors Student-College Interview Sessions in New Orleans, Louisiana; Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Richmond, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Area Office (PAO), 1616 Walnut Street, Suite 809, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103; New York City for all minority and low-income students with college representatives. Additional cities may be added or deleted each year. Limited scholarship fund for NSSFNS counselees. For further information, write: NSSFNS, 1501 Broadway, New York, New York 10036 or NSSFNS-SERO, 965 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314.

The National Association of Secondary School Principals and the National Honor Society estimates that they will provide \$300,000 in scholarships in the amount of \$1,000 each to high school seniors who are members of the National Honor Society. Application is made through local chapters in February. Awards are announced in May. Scholarships may be used in any accredited college, university or school offering a degree. Applications are mailed to chapter in late December. Also available is the Century III Leaders Program which provides 102-\$1,500 scholarships and 102-\$500 awards (2 each per state or D.C.) and one 10,000 national award to high school seniors who are selected by their schools. For information, contact the school principal in September or write to: The National Association of Secondary School Principals, 1904 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091.

The Association of Independent Colleges and Schools has many member schools which offer general work or service, and funded scholarships to eligible students, subject to the controls of the Association. Some member schools also offer work-study programs. For a list of the approximately 500 AICS schools and for further information, please write to the Guidance Department, Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Science Talent Search, conducted by Science Service, sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Westinghouse Educational Foundation each year, offers scholarships for boys and girls in their last year of high school. Awards are based on high school record and national test scores, recommendations of high school teachers, a thousand-word report on an independent science research project by the student and interviews of forty finalists by judges at the Science Talent Institute in Washington, D.C. Awards include 10 scholarships of one \$12,000, two \$10,000, three \$7,500 and four \$5,000. The remaining 30 each receive Westinghouse Science Awards of \$500. State Science Talent Searches are conducted currently with the National Competition in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Detailed information is available from Science Service, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Entry deadline date December 15, 1980.

The General Motors Institute has a cooperative program in engineering which includes paid employment. It is carried on in cooperation with the plants and divisions of General Motors Corporation, which are the exclusive sponsors of the students in the program. Additional features which distinguish this program from others operated on the cooperative educational plan are: all students are on the cooperative plan; the cooperative phase starts on entrance into the program and continues through four years with alternating six week periods of instruction and work experience, and the fifth year during which the student works full-time in his sponsoring firm, but at the same time conducts a project study which forms the

basis of an acceptable report in the form of a thesis to earn a degree. Training is offered in Mechanical, Industrial, Electrical Engineering and Industrial Administration. Baccalaureate degrees are offered in these fields. For further information, write to Admissions Officer, General Motors Institute, Flint, Michigan 48502.

Amoco Foundation, Inc. offers scholarships to students who plan to study Petroleum Engineering, Geophysics, Geology or Engineering. Awards start at \$700 for freshmen and progress \$100 each year providing \$3,400 for the four-year period. Further information may be obtained by writing to: Amoco Foundation, Inc., 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601. Final decisions will be made by participating colleges.

The College of Insurance has a cooperative program in business administration/insurance and in actuarial mathematics. Both run on a five year plan of alternating trimesters (four month terms) of work and study, the first leading to a B.B.A. degree, the latter to a B.S. Each undergraduate upon being accepted by a sponsoring organization, will return to that organization every other trimester for paid work experience. While in school, the sponsor subsidizes two-thirds of the tuition and other returns the other third in the form of two annual bonuses if the student elects to stay with the sponsoring firm upon graduation. Cooperating sponsors include over 50 major life and property-liability insurance companies, brokerages, agencies and service organizations. The coop starts in the freshmen year with students typically rotating through major departments of the sponsoring firm in progressive work periods; total earnings over the five years average at least \$13,000. The College is accredited by the New York State Board of Regents and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. For further information, write to: Dir. of Cooperative Education, The College of Insurance, 123 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

*The Elks Foundation Scholarship Awards, for 50 years have made it possible for many students to attend college. For the 1979-80 school year, \$840,000 in scholarships were awarded to 1,156 students ranging from \$500.00 to \$3,000.00. Any student in the graduating class of a high school or its equivalent, who is a citizen of the U.S.A. and resident within the jurisdiction of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, may file an application. Scholarship, leadership, and financial need are the criteria by which applicants will be judged. Application blanks should be obtained from an officer of the local Elk Lodge or the Secretary of the State Elks Association and must be filed on or before February 10th with the Secretary or Lodge Foundation Chairman of the B.P.O. Elks Lodge in the city in which the applicant is a resident.

The Shell Companies Foundation, Incorporated, Two Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2099, Houston, Texas 77001, supports scholarships through the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students. Further information on both programs can be obtained by writing the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or by contacting high school guidance counselors or principals.

Western Golf Association, Golf, Illinois, sponsors the Evans Scholars Foundation, which annually awards approximately 240 four-year scholarships to qualified caddies. Eligibility for Evans Scholarship: (1) Candidates must have completed junior year in high school and rank in upper 25 percent of class; (2) must have caddied for a minimum of two years; and, (3) must require financial assistance in order to attend college.

The Evans Scholars program provides scholarships for approximately 900 caddies annually.

College Work-Study Program provides part-time on and off campus employment to students enrolled on at least a half-time basis in colleges and eligible post-secondary institutions, to assist in paying college expenses. Special attention to students' major interests or career goals may be given in assigning jobs. For further information, students should contact the Director of Financial Aid or Student Employment Office of the school they select.

The Westinghouse Educational Foundation sponsors five merit scholarships annually.

1. The Westinghouse Family Scholarship—four \$10,000 and forty \$1,500 scholarships. Information on the Westinghouse Family Scholarship may be obtained from the Personnel Relations where the student's parent is or was (if deceased, retired or permanently disabled) employed.

2. The Science Talent Search—forty awards. The student should request his science teacher to write to Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 to obtain information and application forms.

3. 4-H Electric Program—4-H Club members should contact their local 4-H leader or County Extension Agent for information and application.

4. Bertha Lamme Scholarship—three \$1,000 scholarships awarded to young women entering engineering as freshmen. For information write: Society of Women Engineers, United Engineering Center, Room 305, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

5. National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students—five \$1,000 scholarships. Information may be obtained through the National Merit Scholarship Corp., One American Plaza, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Eligibility for each of these scholarships is limited to students residing in the United States. The Family Scholarship, The Science Talent Search, The Bertha Lamme and The National Achievement Scholarship Program require that the applicant be in his or her last year of high school and applications must be submitted during the Fall months of their Senior year. Students aged 14 through 19 are eligible for the 4-H Electric Program.

The Education Council of the Graphic Arts Industry, Inc., 4615 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213 offers upon request a summary of scholarships made available by the Graphic Arts Industry, and an excellent description of the career opportunities in this field. Inquiries should be directed to the address indicated above. The Council's National Scholarship Trust Fund has awarded scholarships during the past 23 years for studies in printing management, printing technology and graphic arts education. For the school year beginning 1980-81, the Council has 35 new scholarships already available in the fields of printing management, engineering and teaching. Applications must be filed by January 31.

Club Managers Association of America maintains undergraduate scholarships for students enrolled at colleges and universities offering courses in Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management. These scholarships, normally made available to students who have completed at least one year of undergraduate work, are awarded on the basis of scholastic ability, financial need and interest in private club management. Information on high school, college or university training in preparation for a club industry position can be obtained by writing the Club Managers Association of America, 7615 Winterberry Place, Washington, D.C. 20034.

The Colgate University Alumni Memorial Scholarships offers 30 National four-year scholarships with yearly stipends varying

*Based on 1979 information.

from \$100 to \$5,000 depending on need as determined by an analysis of the Financial Aid Form of the College Scholarship Service. Awarded annually to freshmen entering Colgate University. The deadline filing date is February 1. For additional information write: Director of Admissions, Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y. 13346.

Aid Association for Lutherans awards at least 200 renewable and 100 non-renewable all college scholarships and 25 competitive nursing scholarships annually. Each applicant must be a high school senior holding an AAL certificate of membership and insurance in his or her own name. The CEEB SAT must be taken no later than December of the high school senior year. The American College Test (ACT), will be accepted under certain circumstances. Individual stipends are from \$500-\$1,750. The 100 non-renewable awards are for \$500 each. Financial need is not considered until winners have definitely been selected. All college scholarships are renewable for three additional years or until the requirements for a bachelor's degree are met, whichever is earlier. Renewal is based on satisfactory academic progress, school recommendation and continuing AAL membership. Applications may be secured by writing: Educational Benevolence, Aid Association for Lutherans, Appleton, Wisconsin 54919. Completed AAL applications must be submitted to College Scholarship Service/Sponsored Scholarship Programs by December 1.

National Presbyterian College Scholarships are offered by the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. to qualified Presbyterian young people entering as freshmen any of the participating United Presbyterian church-related colleges in the fall of each year. There are approximately 80 awards ranging from \$100 to \$1,400. There are honorary awards with no stipend where no need is shown. To qualify, applicants must be members of the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. Applications and information may be secured by writing: National Presbyterian College Scholarships, Vocation Agency United Presbyterian Church U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027, after mid-August. Deadline: December 1.

Samuel Robinson Scholarships. For undergraduate students enrolled in one of the United Presbyterian-related colleges. No one may receive the scholarship more than once. Applicants must successfully recite the answers of the Westminster Shorter Catechism, and write a 2,000-word original essay on an assigned topic related to the Shorter Catechism. Amount of Award: \$500. Deadline: April 14. For information, inquire of your financial aid officer at United Presbyterian-related colleges.

Knights of Columbus "Pro Deo and Pro Patria Scholarship Trust" for undergraduate scholarships. The Knights of Columbus has an established trust fund which will provide annually \$1000 scholarships to members, to sons and daughters of living or deceased members. The fund will also annually provide two \$1000 scholarships to Columbian Squires. Awards will be made on the basis of academic excellence regardless of need, and may be renewed annually subject to satisfactory academic performance. Five of these scholarships, and one for the Columbian Squire, are placed at the Catholic University of America. Students admitted to the freshman class may apply for these scholarships through the Director of Financial Aid, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064. Final filing date of applications is February 1. Five of these scholarships, and one for the Columbian Squire, may be used at a Catholic college of student's choice. Applications for these scholarships may be obtained from the Director of Scholarship Aid, Knights of Columbus, Supreme Council, Co-

lumbus Plaza, (P.O. Drawer 1670), New Haven, Connecticut 06507. Final filing date for these applications is March 1.

Student Opportunity Scholarships. For young persons of limited opportunities, members of racial/ethnic groups, related to the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Must be entering college as an incoming freshman and must apply to the college for financial aid. Amount of Award: \$100 to \$1,400. Those meeting requirements should write between January 15 and March 15 to: Student Opportunity Scholarships, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, Room 430, New York, New York 10027, for name of Area Representative who recommends nominees for scholarships.

The International Chiropractors Association provides funds directly to its approved colleges for their distribution of scholarships and educational assistance to students desiring to pursue chiropractic as a career. Additional information may be obtained by corresponding with International Chiropractors Association, Commission on Education, 1901 "L" Street, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036 or from the Director of Admissions of the following approved chiropractic colleges: Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City, 6401 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64131; Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles, 590 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90004; New York Chiropractic College, Post Office Box 167, Glen Head, NY 11545; Palmer College of Chiropractic, 1000 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa 52808; Logan College of Chiropractic, 430 Schoettler Road, P.O. Box 100, Chesterfield, MO 63017; Sherman College of Chiropractic, P.O. Box 1452, 555 Reidville Road, Spartanburg, SC 29304; Life Chiropractic College, 1269 Barclay Circle, Marietta, GA 30060.

American Medical Technologists' Scholarship Program offers six scholarships of \$250 each to high school graduates interested in pursuing medical technology or medical assisting studies. Awards are based primarily on need, with consideration given to goals, school grades, activities, experience and personal references. Applicants must be enrolled, or contemplate enrolling in a school accredited by the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools (list available by contacting the ABHES, 29089 U.S. 20 West, Elkhart, Indiana 46514), or enrolled or contemplate enrolling in a college, university or junior college medical technology or medical assisting program. May 20 is the filing deadline for applications and supporting documents. For additional information, contact AMT, 710 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

The Nursing Student Scholarship Program. Under this program, Federally-supported scholarships are available through participating schools of professional nursing for students of exceptional financial need to pursue full-time or half-time study leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing or a baccalaureate with a major in nursing. The amount of the individual scholarship will depend on the general availability of student aid funds and on need as determined by the student's school. No scholarship may exceed \$2,000 a year per academic year. Nursing students and potential students may obtain further information and scholarship application forms from the school of their choice.

Professional Nurse Traineeship Program. Professional nurse traineeships are available through participating training institutions to help registered nurses prepare to teach in the various fields of nurse training, to serve in administrative or supervisory capacities, to serve as nurse practitioners, or to serve in other professional nursing specialties requiring advanced training. Traineeships provide a living stipend up to \$3,900 per annum, and tuition and fees as set by the participating training institution. Trainees are selected by

the training institutions. Further information and a list of participating institutions are available from the: Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

Soroptimist International of the Americas Youth Citizenship Award of \$1,000 per Soroptimist region and a finalist award of \$1,500 offered to high school seniors demonstrating good citizenship qualities. Citizenship includes integrity, worth and ability, encourage youth to develop highest concept of patriotism and effective cooperation in home and community affairs. Contact Soroptimist International of the Americas, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Deadline for submission of application, January 1, 1981.

RCA Corporation maintains one or more undergraduate scholarships at over 30 colleges and universities. These scholarships, normally made available to students who have completed at least one year of undergraduate work, are available in the fields of physical science, engineering, broadcast journalism, business economics, telecommunications and Procurement/Materials Management as specified at each institution. The selection of scholars is made by the college or university in each case and students already enrolled should apply to the Scholarship or Financial Aid Officer for further information. Also, up to 25 2-year vocational/technical career scholarships are awarded. Graduate fellowships are maintained in journalism, electrical engineering, electronics and physics at eight universities and are open to any qualified graduate student enrolled at the institutions which select the Fellow and administer the grants. RCA also supports scholarship throughout the National Merit Scholarship Program and the National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students.

Commissioned Officer Student Training and Extern Program (COSTEP). College students who have successfully completed a minimum of one year of study in medical, dental or veterinary school prior to assignment, and students who have completed a minimum of two years of a baccalaureate program prior to assignment in dietetics-nutrition, engineering, nursing, pharmacy, therapy, sanitary science of medical record administration are eligible to participate in the COSTEP program. COSTEP assignments fall into two major categories: Medical and Hospital Services, Research and Public Health Practice. Successful candidates are commissioned as reserve officers in the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service and called to active duty during vacation periods. Applications must be received (1) not later than October 1, 1979, for positions during the period January through April, 1980; (2) not later than February 1, 1980 for positions during the period May through August 1980; (3) not later than April 1, 1980 for positions during the period September through December, 1980. For further information, write to COSTEP, Commissioned Personnel Operations Division, OPM/OM/PHS-Room 4-35, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Educational Communications, Inc. Scholarship Foundation provides a minimum of 50 awards annually of \$1000 each. Approximately 500 semi-finalists are selected on the basis of achievement test scores, grade point averages and leadership activities. Finalists are required to write an essay which is evaluated by committee. Some consideration is given for need for financial aid but this is not a major factor. Application may be obtained in most high school guidance offices or write direct to: Educational Communications Scholarship Foundation, 3105 MacArthur Boulevard, Northbrook, IL 60062. Application must be submitted by June 1st.

Health Professions Scholarship Program. For students of exceptional financial need. Purpose is to encourage students to pursue careers in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry or veterinary medicine. Citizens or Nationals of the United States may apply as well as lawful permanent residents of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, the trust territory, or the North Mariana Islands. Scholarship will cover cost of tuition for school year and other reasonable educational expenses plus a stipend of \$400 per month for 12 consecutive months. Contact the: Director of Student Financial Aid at the school where you intend to apply or where you are enrolled.

FOR GRADUATES ONLY

The Knights of Columbus Bishop Charles P. Greco Graduate Fellowships, established in 1973, for members, their wives, sons and daughters and for the widow and children of a deceased member. These fellowships are for full-time graduate study leading to a Master's degree in a program designed for the preparation of classroom teachers of mentally retarded children. The fellowship is granted to a candidate at the beginning of his program of study and offers financial assistance for the educational costs at the graduate school up to a maximum of \$500 a semester. The grant is renewable each succeeding semester of the program to a maximum of four semesters upon evidence of satisfactory performance. Application forms may be obtained from the Committee on Fellowships, Knights of Columbus, P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Connecticut 06507.

Foreign area programs of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies offer a limited number of fellowships for doctoral dissertation research in social science and humanistic fields related to certain foreign areas. Since the purposes for each of these programs reflect the distinctive needs and character of the area, a general account of terms and conditions cannot be offered here. Inquiries should be directed to Social Science Research Council, Fellowships and Grants, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

The National Easter Seal Society has available the following scholarships for specialized training for work with the physically handicapped: Speech Pathology and Audiology — Graduate Level — co-sponsored with Alpha Chi Omega National Women's Fraternity. Contact department heads at the schools offering this training. Additional information may be secured from the Scholarship Coordinator, National Easter Seal Society, 2023 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

The Institute of International Education offers American college graduates approximately 550 scholarships for study in 50 foreign countries, about 300 of which are provided under the Fulbright Program. Over two hundred of the scholarships are financed by various foreign governments, foreign universities and private donors. In most cases, the scholarships provide travel expenses and partial or complete tuition and maintenance for a full academic year. Further information and application forms are available from the Institute of International Education, Division of Study Abroad Programs, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, or from any of the Institute's regional officers in Chicago, Denver, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco and Washington, D.C. Students now enrolled in colleges or universities should first consult with their campus Fulbright Program Advisers. Deadline is October 31, 1980.

The National Wildlife Federation annually awards a limited number of graduate fellowships of up to \$4,000 for study at an accredited college or university in the field of natural resources conservation. Research which is carried out as part of a research

program may be considered within this fellowship program. For further information write to: The Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20033.

The National Research Council, Fellowship Office, has prepared under contract with the National Science Foundation, a booklet entitled: "A Selected List of Fellowship Opportunities and Aids to Advanced Education—For United States Citizens and Foreign Nationals." Copies are available upon request from: Publications Office, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20550.

The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation offers Fellowships each year to approximately 10 young scientists and engineers for graduate study in energy conversion, transportation, jet propulsion, space flight, and flight structures. The fellowships provide stipends ranging up to \$5,000 depending on the level of advancement of the student, plus tuition. They are open to qualified science and engineering students who are residents of the United States or Canada. Students graduating in aerodynamics, fluid mechanics, engineering sciences, physics, physical chemistry, applied physics, applied mathematics, or aeronautical, mechanical, chemical or civil engineering are sought. The Fellowships will be used for study at The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Laboratories at Princeton University, the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Jet Propulsion Center at California Institute of Technology and the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Institute of Flight Structures at Columbia University. Applications and additional information should be obtained directly from Princeton, California Institute of Technology or Columbia. The Fellowships are open to women as well as men.

The School of Social Service Administration, the University of Chicago may offer its masters students graduate fellowships and scholarships ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,280 and up to \$6,780 for Ph.D. students. The school offers a two-year program leading to the A.M. degree with concentrations in advanced clinical social work practice, social planning, community work, policy analysis for social welfare and survey methods for policy research. Special learning opportunities are available in the area of child welfare, community mental health, corrections, health and medical care, work with the Spanish speaking community and the aged. The Ph.D. program, designed for students preparing for research or teaching, offers specialized study on an advanced level in two areas of concentration: social treatment and social welfare policy, planning and administration. Application for admission and scholarship may be obtained by writing the Dean of Students, School of Social Service Administration, The University of Chicago, 969 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

The Center for Safety, New York University offers financial assistance to *NYU candidates* for the master's and doctor's degrees in occupational safety and health. Grants-in-aid provide full tuition and stipends for full-time students and tuition support for part-time students. Applicants are judged on demonstrated ability, on professional and personal qualifications and on interests exhibited in the field of occupational safety and health. The necessary forms may be obtained from Dr. Lawrence Slote, Director, The Center for Safety, New York University, 715 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003, if at all possible before February 15 of any year. Awards are generally made in June for the academic year starting that Fall.

The American Congress on Surveying and Mapping administers two fellowships for graduate students interested in continuing their education. The awards are: (1) Keuffel and Esser Fellowship in Surveying and Cartography—\$2,000; (2) Wild Heerbrugg

Geodetic Fellowship—\$3,000. Deadline for all applications is January 15. For further information and applications, contact Executive Director, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.

The American Podiatry Association annually offers fellowships for graduate study leading to an advanced degree in a field related to podiatry. Areas of specialization include public health, education and the basic sciences. Fellowships are awarded for one academic year of full-time study. The fellowships are renewable for two additional years of full-time study. Information, with respect to scholarships and student aid, is available at the colleges of Podiatric Medicine. For information on fellowship grants, write the APA Committee on Fellowships, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

Dental Teacher Training Fellowships are available through a program established by the American Fund for Dental Health to develop more dental school teachers. The majority of the recipients under this program take a two year course beyond dental school leading to a Master's degree. For complete information regarding eligibility, selection and application forms, direct your correspondence to: American Fund for Dental Health, Attn: John Klyop, Suite 1630, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611 prior to February 1.

Dental Scholarships for Minority Students are available through the American Fund for Dental Health. Students selected under this program may receive up to \$2,000 for their first year of dental school. Upon reapplication and report of satisfactory progress, a grant for \$2,000 may be renewed for the second year of dental studies. A maximum of \$4,000 may be paid over a two-year period. To be eligible, students must be U.S. citizens from the following minority groups under-represented in the dental profession—American Indians, Blacks, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans. They must be entering their first year of dental school. Applications are available from the Student Affairs or Financial Aid Office of the dental school they plan to attend. Application deadline is May 1.

Dental Laboratory Technology Scholarships are available on application to the American Fund for Dental Health. These are one-year scholarships, ranging from \$500 to \$600. Upon reapplication, a scholarship may be renewed for a second year by the Selection Committee if the student satisfactorily completes the first year and funding is available. Deadline date is June 1. For full information, write to: American Fund for Dental Health, Attn: John Klyop, Suite 1630, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Dentistry. Most of the Nation's 60 dental schools offer scholarships and loans to their students. Information and application forms can be obtained by writing to the schools in which a student is interested. Information on the schools is published annually in Admission Requirements of United States and Canadian Dental Schools, copies of which are available for \$7.50 each (\$6.00 each for orders of ten or more) from the American Association of Dental Schools, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. In addition to the above, American Association of Dental Schools Application Service (AADSAS) offers a fee waiver program. This service allows applicants to 45 of the Nation's dental schools to file a single, standard application rather than multiple forms during the dental school application process. Every AADSAS applicant will receive a description of the fee waiver program as part of the application package.

National Medical Fellowships, Inc., provides financial assistance to Black, mainland Puerto Ricans, Mexican American and American Indian students who are citizens of the U.S., for first or second year study in U.S. medical schools. Application and informa-

tion may be secured by writing to Room 1820, 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

The American Osteopathic Association, through the Auxiliary to the American Osteopathic Association, annually awards one National Osteopathic College Scholarship of \$4,000 and additional scholarships of \$2,000. These scholarships cover freshmen and sophomore years of medical training. Awards are based on scholarship (minimum of three years undergraduate college or university), financial need, good moral character, acceptance to the entering first year class at a college of osteopathic medicine, motivation and aptitude for the osteopathic medical profession and citizenship in the U.S. or Canada. Apply prior to May 1. The National Osteopathic Foundation, Individual Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine and other osteopathic state organizations administer loan funds. For application and other information regarding entrance requirements, loans and scholarships, write: Scholarship Chairman, American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Nurses' Educational Funds. An organization which grants scholarships and fellowships to graduate nurses to equip them for advancement in nursing. Men and women who are members of American Nurses Association and who qualify for these awards study in nursing programs accredited by the National League for Nursing in colleges and universities of their choice. Funds are contributed by nurses, business and industrial firms, organizations and individuals. The executive committee determines the amount and number of awards each year on the basis of availability of funds and the nature of applications. Deadline for applications is January 15 preceding the fall for which award is made. Write for application forms or additional information to Nurses' Educational Funds, 555 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

The American Association of University Women Educational Foundation awards approximately 70 fellowships annually ranging from \$3500 to \$7000 to women of the United States who have completed all requirements for the doctorate except the writing of the dissertation. Awards are also made to women for postdoctoral research and for the final year of study in the fields of law, dentistry, medicine, veterinary medicine and architecture. Deadline for application is December 15. For further information, write to: the Director of Educational Foundation Programs, AAUW, 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. Applications are available after August 1 of each year.

The American College of Hospital Administrators, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611, through its educational fund, has established a limited number of scholarship loans to assist worthy students to continue their professional education and training towards careers in hospital administration. Loans are available to students, accepted by, or presently enrolled in a graduate program in hospital or health services administration accredited by the Accrediting Commission on Education for Health Services Administration and acceptable to the American College of Hospital Administrators. Applications must be endorsed by the University Program Course Director prior to submission to the College's special Scholarship Committee.

The Allstate Foundation provides nursing education scholarships annually to approximately 300 young persons. Awarded through various schools of nursing and through some constituent leagues for nursing. Consult your constituent league (Addresses are available from Allstate Foundation, Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062) or the director

of the school of nursing you have been accepted. Scholarships provide funds to meet tuition charges in hospital and college schools of nursing; and nursing scholarships for American Indian students administered by the American Indian Nurses Association, 231 South Peter's, Norman, OK 73070. The Allstate Foundation also provides 15 scholarships annually each with a total value of \$3,200 to deserving members of the Chicago Boys Clubs. Winners of these scholarships, valued at \$800 a year for each of four years, are chosen by the Chicago Boys Clubs at 304 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Allstate also provides Human Care Services Awards at George Williams College, 555 31st Street, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

Teacher Exchange Program. Under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, the Government offers opportunities for qualified American educators to work in elementary and secondary schools abroad and in some instances, institutions of higher education. To be eligible, an applicant must be teaching currently as an elementary or secondary school teacher, college instructor, assistant, associate or full professor. Candidates must have at least a bachelor's degree, be a U.S. citizen at the time of application and have at least three years of successful full-time teaching experience. Two years are required for participation in summer seminars for teachers of Italian, the classics, German and World, Asian or Middle Eastern History and area studies; three years for a summer seminar for social studies supervisors, curriculum directors, teacher educators and school administrators responsible for curriculum development. Evidence of good health and emotional maturity and stability also is required. The Government provides round-trip transportation to some countries for those selected to participate but no transportation is provided for dependents or for teachers going to Canada, Great Britain or Switzerland. A maintenance allowance, paid in the currency of the host country is based upon that country's cost of living. For teachers going to Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, or Switzerland, the successful applicant's U.S. salary is continued by the participant's own school. Seminar grants usually include round-trip transportation, tuition costs but for some, the participants are responsible for their own maintenance expenses. Application forms can be obtained from and then submitted to the Teacher Exchange Section, Division of International Education, U.S. Department of Education, Room 3069 ROB-3, 7th and D Streets, S.W., Washington, DC 20202. Regional interviewing committees conduct preliminary screening of applicants. Annual recruitment dates are September 1-November 11.

NRA/NIFI Teacher Work-Study Grants is open to teachers and administrators of food-service career programs. Thirty grants in the amounts of \$1,500 each will be awarded to teachers and administrators on a competitive basis to enable them to obtain work experience in the foodservice industry which will enrich and update their knowledge of the industry and will increase capability to relate their knowledge to students. Application deadline: April 1. For application and further information, contact the National Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

FOR GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES ONLY

The Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Program enacted by Public Law 93-642, is authorized to award scholarships, through nationwide competition, to persons who demonstrate outstanding potential for and who plan to pursue a career in public service. Scholarships awarded under this Act shall not exceed four academic years; neither shall they exceed the cost of tuition, fees, books,

room and board, or \$5,000 whichever is less for each year of study. Recipients must be college juniors in the initial year of the award. Each state shall be assured at least one recipient each year and the scholarship may apply to any institution of higher education offering courses of study or training to prepare persons for a career in public service. For further information, contact: Truman Scholarship Foundation, 712 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

Federal Government Employment for Cooperative Education Students. Federal agencies provide opportunities for over 12,000 college students to alternate periods of paid work with periods of study. To be eligible, a student must be enrolled in a college that has a cooperative education program. He must also meet civil service requirements. These Government job assignments allow the student to relate studies to career interests and to test occupational choices before graduating. Information is available at U.S. Office of Personnel Management offices (formerly known as the U.S. Civil Service Commission), which may be located through checking the United States Government section in most metropolitan telephone directories.

The Veterans Administration, as an agency administers the "GI Bill" for education, training, and other benefits which are described elsewhere in NEED A LIFT? As an employer, it does not sponsor educational grants, scholarships or fellowships in the usual sense; however, it is indirectly involved in these programs with similar objectives:

(1) Student employment, in limited numbers, is available at many of its more than 220 field establishments—particularly at VA Medical Centers. Positions available range from the Federally sponsored programs at the high school level where financial need is a prerequisite to undergraduate and graduate students where priority is given to those whose curriculum leads to degrees in fields where the VA is a substantial employer. These include medicine, dietetics, nursing, pharmacy, psychology, social work, the therapies, and biological sciences. This category of employment is greatest during the summer months.

(2) VA Medical Centers are engaged in a variety of university-affiliated training programs—particularly in the health fields. In most cases, the individual or student involved is a part-time or temporary full-time paid employee of the VA; one who is normally enrolled on a concurrent or intermittent basis in a post graduate educational program.

Specific information may be obtained by contacting the Personnel Officer of the nearest VA Medical Center or Regional Office.

The National Board of Civil Air Patrol has authorized scholarships to be awarded to Civil Air Patrol members and cadets each year in the following categories: Undergraduate, Advanced Undergraduate, Graduate and Technical/Vocation Scholarships. Information and forms may be secured from: Civil Air Patrol unit commanders or from National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol/TT, Maxwell AFB AL 36112. Deadline date is April 1.

The Rotary Foundation Scholarships are available to graduate or undergraduate students, journalists, or teachers of the handicapped. Vocational scholarships are also available for artisans, technicians and professions who have been employed in a technical or professional field for at least 2 years. Age limit requirements vary with each award. All awards are for one academic year in a country other than the recipient's own and they provide for all school fees, room and board, transportation and expenses for limited travel during the year. Contact your local Rotary Club for details. Applications are due March 1.

National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program is a competitive, support-for-service Fed. Grant Prog., from the Dept. of HEW,

for students of medicine, osteopathy or dentistry (M.D., D.O., D.D.S. or D.M.D.). Limited numbers of awards for students in other health-related disciplines may be included as needed each year. (For 1980-81, these other disciplines included, doctoral programs of podiatry, master's degree programs of nurse practitioner education, nurse-midwifery, community health nursing, public health nutrition and baccalaureate-level nursing programs.) Benefits include monthly stipend for living expenses of at least \$185, an additional amount to cover all other reasonable educational expenses and payment of tuition and required fees. For each year of support, recipients are obligated to serve one year in full-time clinical practice of their profession employed by National Health Service Corps, a component of the U.S. Public Health Service. The minimum service obligation is 2 years. Assignments will be in eligible health manpower shortage areas in the United States serving populations which seriously lack access to quality health care. For the latest information, call toll-free (800)-638-0824 at any time. From Maryland, or outside the 48 states, call collect (301)-436-6453 or write, giving name, address and health discipline being studied. Calls received during office hours (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, Eastern Time) will reach a Scholarship Counselor who can offer further assistance. Address: NHSC Scholarship Program, Center Building, Room G-15, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

National Institute for the Foodservice Industry administers the following scholarship programs for students who are interested in a management career in the foodservice industry including hotel, restaurant and institutional management:

1. H. J. Heinz Company Scholarship Program

A. Junior/Community College Scholarship Award. For high school graduates enrolled or planning to enroll in a program leading to an associate degree in foodservice management at a junior/community college. Three scholarships at \$1,900 each awarded annually. Basic amount of \$950 per year is given for two years. Winners are expected to find summer employment related to foodservice management.

B. Senior College Scholarship Award. For students completing their second year in foodservice education in a four-year institution or those in a two-year program who wish to continue at a four-year institution. Seven scholarships at \$2,600 each awarded annually. Basic amount of \$1,300 is given for two years. Winners are expected to find summer employment related to foodservice management.

C. Graduate Degree Fellowship. One fellowship at \$2,000, one fellowship at \$1,200, and five fellowships at \$1,000 each are awarded on a competitive basis to teachers and administrators enrolled in academic programs leading to a master's or doctorate degree to improve skills in teaching or administering foodservice career education.

2. Golden Plate Scholarship Program—Sponsored by International Foodservice Manufacturers Association—offers approximately 100 awards to students enrolled or planning to enroll in a foodservice program in a junior/community, senior college or graduate school. The amount of each scholarship is \$800. Awards are for one academic year.

Deadline filing date is April 1. Further information and applications may be obtained from: National Institute for the Foodservice Industry, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2620, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc. Awards scholarships, varying in number and amounts, to students enrolled in an accredited program that includes an emphasis in material handling through direct and related courses and through inde-

pendent study. Also, to be eligible, students must be beyond their second year of a Bachelor's program or beginning graduate study. U.S. citizens and maintaining at least a "B" average. Applications may be secured from the office of The Material Handling Education Foundation, Inc., 1326 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238. Application deadline date is February 1.

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Higher Education Assistance program, administers a higher education assistance program for students who are $\frac{1}{4}$ or more degree Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut of a tribal group being served by the Bureau and who are enrolled in accredited institutions of their choice in pursuit of a regular or graduate degree. Must have financial need established by institution they are attending or plan to attend. In addition to grants offered by the Bureau, students may also receive assistance from approximately 100 sources, listed in a booklet entitled "Career Development Opportunities for Native Americans," available free from any Bureau of Indian Affairs Field Office or through the Central Office at 1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20245.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), an independent agency of the Federal government, supports various programs to strengthen education in the sciences, engineering and mathematics. Of particular interest, are graduate fellowships for students seeking a master's or Ph.D. degrees, research participation for college undergraduates, and the summer programs for high school students. NSF does not have scholarship or loan programs. NSF awarded 360 graduate fellowships in March, 1980. Awards were made in all fields of science, including the social sciences, mathematics, engineering and interdisciplinary fields. During the summer, about 1,000 undergraduates participated in the Foundation's Undergraduate Research Participation Program. Programs for high ability high school students provided about 3,100 opportunities for scientific training during the summer of 1980. For further information, contact: Public Information Branch, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers does not have a scholarship and loan program at national level. A large number of state congresses have such programs, and others are encouraging scholarship grants at council and local levels. Awards are made possible by fees received for honorary state life memberships, memorial gifts, and/or voluntary contributions from PTA's. Most are for preteaching education, but some are for family life education, guidance and counseling instruction, librarianship, teachers of exceptional children, and in-service teachers' summer term work. Special fellowships offered. Inquiries sent to National Office at 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611 are forwarded to the state congress.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity annually offers scholarships to women students who are juniors or seniors in college or graduate students working towards a degree in the field of Rehabilitation. Applicants must have completed two years of study on a campus where there is a chapter or be a graduate student on a campus where there is a chapter. Scholarships for both members and non-members are granted to assist in preparation for work with the mentally retarded, physically handicapped, socially deprived, emotionally disturbed and the aged. All applicants must be citizens of the U.S. or Canada. Undergraduate awards are for \$300-\$500. Graduate awards are for \$300-\$1,000. Graduate fellowships are also offered for members and non-members with high academic standing in fields other than Rehabilitation. The same qualifications are required as with the Rehabilitation scholar-

ships. Details and forms may be obtained from Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity Headquarters, P.O. Box 2079, Columbus, OH 43216. Deadline is February 15.

The American Institute of Architects. Application to AIA Student Scholarship Program places an individual in competition for an award from any one of the Foundation funds. Scholarships are available to the first professional degree candidate, to a graduate student in architecture, to enable them to pursue an original investigation into human needs and requirements in low-income housing. A fellowship is available for better communications, better research community and the practicing architect. Graduate scholarships available for one academic year to study health facility design. Finally, a scholarship program is available for students from the minority or disadvantaged backgrounds. Further information write Dir., Education Programs, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20006.

The Newspaper Fund, Inc. is an organization to encourage talented young people to enter the newspaper profession. The Journalism Career and Scholarship Guide, published by the Fund, provides information on what to study in college, where to study journalism and communications and where the jobs are and how to find them. It also lists more than \$2.2 million in financial aid from universities and colleges, newspapers, professional societies and journalism-related organizations for students who want to study journalism or communications. Single copies of the Guide are available at no charge to interested individuals. The Fund operates two internship programs; the Editing Internship Program for college juniors, and the Minority Internship Program for college seniors planning to enter graduate school following the internship and graduate studies. The internships offer students the opportunity to earn scholarships after successfully completing a summer of employment on a daily newspaper. The Fund's Urban Journalism Workshops are designed for inner-city minority high school students and encourage journalistic participation on school newspapers and make students aware of journalism careers. Other programs sponsored by the Fund are fellowships for high school journalism teachers and publications advisers with little or no formal training in the journalism field, and a Special Awards Program for high school journalism teachers and publications advisers ending in the naming of the High School Journalism Teacher of the Year. An Editor-in-Residents Program is operated in cooperation with the Association Society of Newspaper Editors to send professional newsmen to college and university campuses. For information on these programs, as well as copies of journalism career information, write: The Newspaper Fund, P.O. Box 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Institute of Food Technologists administers fellowships and scholarships to students pursuing a program leading to a degree in the general field of Food Technology or Food Science. During the tenure of a scholarship, winners must be enrolled in an IFT approved U.S. or Canadian educational institution. Graduate fellowship winners may be enrolled in any U.S. or Canadian educational institution that is conducting fundamental research in food science or technology. Twenty-one freshman, sophomore; and 34 junior and senior scholarships of \$500 to \$1000. Nineteen graduate Fellowships up to \$4000. Booklet, IFT Scholarship Fellowship Program and applications are available after September 15 from IFT Scholarship Department, 221 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, or, from Department Head of approved institution.

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of

Science and Art annually awards approximately 230 free tuition scholarships, each valued at \$4,000 per year, to applicants who have successfully competed for admission to its School of Art, The School of Architecture or its School of Engineering. Any resident of the United States who has a superior high school record and obtains a sufficiently high score in the Scholastic Aptitude Test is eligible to apply to the Engineering School. Any student who is highly talented in art design is eligible to apply to the Art and Architecture Schools. Cut-off points in mathematical and verbal SAT scores vary according to the discipline applied for. Selection of students is based on additional competitive tests at The Cooper Union. The free tuition scholarships continue to graduation or as long as the student maintains required academic standards. Living costs are not included and The Cooper Union does not provide dormitory facilities. The School of Art and The School of Architecture offer four and five-year courses leading to the Bachelor of Fine Arts and Bachelor of Architecture degrees and four-year part-time courses leading to a certificate in fine and graphic arts. The School of Engineering offers four-year courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical or interdisciplinary). Also a 5-year program leading to the Master of Engineering degree is offered. Full information may be obtained by writing to Dean of Admissions, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

The Society of Exploration Geophysicists Foundation offers numerous scholarship opportunities to students who intend to pursue a college course directed toward a career in Geophysics. Scholarships ranging from \$750 to \$1,000 annually are available to students wishing to enter college, already in college and at the graduate level. Applications and further information may be secured from the Society's Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 3098, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101. Applications must be filed prior to March 1.

United Methodist Scholarships offers between five and six hundred awards to outstanding United Methodist students in more than one hundred accredited United Methodist institutions. Awards are granted for one year only; but reapplication for a second year is possible. Awarded in amounts up to \$500 per year for payment of tuition and general academic fees only. Students may secure loans from the United Methodist Student Loan Fund up to \$700-\$800 per year. \$1,000 may be obtained for Graduate level. The total amount that can be borrowed is \$5,000. Qualified United Methodist students may borrow from this fund while attending any institution of higher education which is accredited by its regional accrediting association. For further information, write: United Methodist Church, Office of Loans and Scholarships, P.O. Box 871, Nashville, Tennessee 37202.

The American Dental Hygienists' Association Foundation offers the following scholarships: Certificate Scholarship Program to students who are in a certificate/associate degree or bachelor's degree dental hygiene program, will be entering the final year of the curriculum in the fall and have a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale). Post Certificate Dental Hygiene Scholarship Program to students who are enrolled in the final year of a certificate/associate degree dental hygiene program, or are a graduate of a certificate/associate degree dental hygiene program, have a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale) and can provide evidence of acceptance as a full-time bachelor's degree candidate in an accredited four-year college or university. Post Certificate Dental Hygiene Fellowship Program-Masters Degree to students who can provide evidence of a full-time masters degree candidate in a university program, are

a graduate of a certificate/associate dental hygiene program, baccalaureate program and are licensed Dental Hygienists or will receive a bachelor's degree at the end of the current academic year. While being enrolled in a dental hygiene curriculum, must maintain a minimum grade point average of 2.50 (on a 4.00 scale). The scholarships may range from \$300 to \$1,500, depending on need. Deadline for applications is April 15. Information and application may be obtained by writing: American Dental Hygienists' Association, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 3400, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

ASMT Education & Research Fund, Inc. Medical technology students enrolled in a medical technology baccalaureate degree college program and who have completed the first semester of their sophomore year, may apply for a \$3,000 Fisher Scientific Company Undergraduate scholarship offered, to be paid in equal installments to one recipient for their junior and senior year. Payments will be made for each term of the junior and senior years. Graduate student scholarships are also offered by the Fund, for interested students continuing their education beyond the baccalaureate degree in certain specialty fields. Applications for the Fisher Scholarship and the graduate Specialty Scholarships available from the ASMT Education & Research Fund, 330 Meadow Fern Drive, Houston, Texas 77067. Deadline March 1 of year applying.

The Diuguid (pronounced "Do-Good") Fellowship Program. Administered by the Council of Southern Universities, this program makes funds available to "mature women" (although any woman over 21 may apply) for one year of formal study. Special consideration is given to women whose career and professional goals have been deferred because of marriage, children, etc. Applicants must live in the South and submit application by December 1. Grants range from \$3,600 to \$8,000. Contact: Executive Director, Council of Southern Universities, Inc., 795 Peachtree Street, N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308.

THE OLYMPIC COIN ACT OF 1981

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I welcome and intend to support the Olympic Coin Act of 1981 which will assist the U.S. Olympic Committee in raising funds for the 1984 Olympic games scheduled to be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

As the host country to the 1984 games, the United States has the great opportunity to bring together the finest amateur athletes in the world. The Olympic Coin Act of 1981 will greatly assist the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) in its effort to bring the games to fruition.

The LAOOC is a tax exempt, nonprofit organization that receives no Federal or State funds and does not accept private contributions that would put it in competition with charities or educational institutions. The income from the sale of these coins will be divided equally among the LAOOC and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

In addition, the revenues will provide a stable source of funding for the games without any expense to the taxpayer. In fact, the Federal Government will receive funds in excess of its direct cost for printing the coins.

The value of the Olympic games in establishing personal bonds among the nations of the world is well known. I urge our immediate review of this meas-

ure to insure the success of the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I have three routine requests that I believe have been cleared on the other side and after we dispose of these matters I know of no further business that can be transacted by the Senate this afternoon and I will shortly ask consent to go over until tomorrow.

(Mr. BAKER's requests for authorization for certain committees to meet are printed under routine morning business.)

THE SENATE'S AGENDA

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I once again point out that the business I had thought we might be able to transact today is not available.

It is my expectation, however, that the remainder of the week will be a relatively busy week with matters such as possibly the consideration of the reauthorization of the Federal Election Commission, which is an expiring authorization. I hope we will be able to deal with a number of bills from the Commerce Committee. There are other bills from the Agriculture Committee and other matters which I hope will develop on the calendar of General Orders and on the Executive Calendar.

I expect that the Senate will have a busy time Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

I point out that the conference on the supplemental appropriations bill will begin at 10 a.m. in the morning. It is my hope that that conference will be concluded promptly and that the House of Representatives, which must act first, will do so promptly and permit us to act well in advance of the June 5 deadline. June 5 is on Friday and all Members should be on notice that there is a great likelihood that the Senate will be busily engaged in both legislative and executive business for the remainder of this week, including Friday of this week.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate finishes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order just granted, that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m. on June 2.

The motion was agreed to; and at 2:12 p.m. the Senate recessed until Tuesday, June 2, 1981, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 22, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Eugene Victor Rostow, of Connecticut, to be Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice Ralph Earle II, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Joel E. Bonner, Jr., of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Alan J. Gibbs.

William R. Gianelli, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Michael Blumenfeld, resigned.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Warren Roger King, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice Fred L. McIntyre, retired.

Richard Stephen Salzman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice William S. Thompson.

Reggie Barnett Walton, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for a term of 15 years, vice Leonard Braman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Daniel N. Miller, Jr., of Wyoming, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Joan Mariarenee Davenport.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Judith L. Tardy, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice William Antonio Medina, resigned.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Alan Green, Jr., of Oregon, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1986, vice Leslie Lazar Kanuk, term expiring.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

James Montgomery Beggs, of Missouri, to be Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, vice Robert Alan Frosch, resigned.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

A. Alan Hill, of California, to be a Member of the Council on Environmental Quality, vice James Gustave Speth, resigned.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 8066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 8066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James E. Dalton, FR, U.S. Air Force.

IN THE NAVY

Adm. Alfred J. Whittle, Jr., U.S. Navy (age 57), for appointment to the grade of admiral on the retired list, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 27, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

J. William Middendorf II, of Virginia, to be the permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States, with the rank of Ambassador.

UNITED NATIONS

Jose S. Sorzano, of Virginia, to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ernest Henry Preeg, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Charles L. Dempsey, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (reappointment).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Kent Lloyd, of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Department of Education, vice John B. Gabusi.

James Bert Thomas, Jr., of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education (reappointment).

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY

James T. Hackett, of Virginia, to be an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency, vice James David Isbister, resigned.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Oren Edwin DeHaven, U.S. Army.

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. John Winn McEnery, U.S. Army.

IN THE U.S. NAVY

The following-named officer, having been designated for command and other duties of great importance and responsibility in the grade of vice admiral within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment while so serving as follows:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. James A. Lyons, Jr., U.S. Navy.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5202, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Paul X. Kelley, U.S. Marine Corps.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284, 3299, and 3305:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

Ballard, Lowell L., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
DeShields, Charles E. xxx-xx-xxxx
Howell, Leamon E. xxx-xx-xxxx
McGraw, John F. xxx-xx-xxxx

To be lieutenant colonel

Disney, Robert C. xxx-xx-xxxx
Guarino, Harold B. xxx-xx-xxxx
Littlewood, Arthur R., III xxx-xx-xxxx
McNee, William S. xxx-xx-xxxx
Moore, Charles L. xxx-xx-xxxx
Soper, Robert L., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
Tracy, Lawrence L. xxx-xx-xxxx
Williams, David K. xxx-xx-xxxx

To be first lieutenant

Lee, Stella W. xxx-xx-xxxx
Ortman, John L. xxx-xx-xxxx

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Harano, Roger D. xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be major

Stephens, Quewanncoi C. xxx-xx-xxxx

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be major

Aplet, Robin L. xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL CORPS

To be captain

Tripp, Glenn C. xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be captain

Jakubowski, Jacob A. xxx-xx-xxxx

The following-named officers for promotion in the Army of the United States, under provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

Collins, Billy C. xxx-xx-xxxx
Densford, Charles F., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
Lehrfeld, William R. xxx-xx-xxxx
Marnon, Donald J. xxx-xx-xxxx
Moore, Charles L. xxx-xx-xxxx
Schultz, Edward E. xxx-xx-xxxx
Scott, William A. xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

Cygan, Herbert E. xxx-xx-xxxx
Haswell, Edward A. xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

Kalandros, Konstantine E. xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

Bell, Richard A., II xxx-xx-xxxx
Drees, Donald B. xxx-xx-xxxx
Frank Robert T. xxx-xx-xxxx
Jandreau, James L. xxx-xx-xxxx
Letterie, Carl A., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
Longshaw, Clifton V., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
Shoemaker, Charles P. xxx-xx-xxxx
Thompson, Clark J. xxx-xx-xxxx

CHAPLAINS CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Johnson, James D. xxx-xx-xxxx
Park, Richard L. xxx-xx-xxxx
Pierce, Henry F. xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Echeverria, Peter D. xxx-xx-xxxx
McDonald, John A. xxx-xx-xxxx

Reed, Larry D. xxx-xx-xxxx
VanNostrand, Douglas xxx-xx-xxxx

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Campbell, Donald J. xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Keel, Hugh N., III. xxx-xx-xxxx
Mazur, John F. xxx-xx-xxxx
Rachfal, John R. xxx-xx-xxxx
Walsh, James A. xxx-xx-xxxx
Zalkalns, Gundars xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

Parr, Thomas E. xxx-xx-xxxx
Sherrrod, Susie M. xxx-xx-xxxx

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 28, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Theodore E. Cummings, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Austria.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Clarence Thomas, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, vice Cynthia G. Brown, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

O. Evans Denny, of Delaware, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Delaware for the term of 4 years, vice Irvin B. Smith, Jr., resigning.

Executive nominations received by the Secretary of the Senate May 29, 1981, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 21, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Edward D. Rowny, of Virginia, to be Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations, and to have the rank of Ambassador while so serving, vice Ralph Earle II, resigned.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Richard D. Erb, of Virginia, to be U.S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years, vice Sam Young Cross, Jr., resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Harry N. Walters, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice William Eldred Peacock, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Robert G. Dederick, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Robert Thallon Hall, resigned.

Bernard J. Wunder, Jr., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, vice Henry Geller, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Joseph P. Welsch, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Transportation, vice Frank Saburo Sato.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Robert Melvin Worthington, of Utah, to be Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education, vice Daniel B. Taylor, resigned.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Dwight A. Ink, of Maryland, to be Director of the Community Services Administration, vice Richard John Rios.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Frank Saburo Sato, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Veterans' Administration, vice Allan L. Reynolds.

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 1, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Charles W. Bray III, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal.

Jane Abell Coon, of New Hampshire, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Robert Sherwood Dillon, of Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

Charles H. Price II, of Missouri, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Belgium.

Maxwell M. Rabb, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Italy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Richard Mulberry, of Texas, to be Inspector General, Department of the Interior, vice June Gibbs Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sherman Maxwell Funk, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of Commerce, vice Mary P. Bass.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Thomas F. McBride, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, vice Marjorie Fine Knowles, resigned.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Joseph A. Slickon, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, General Services Administration, vice Kurt W. Muellenberg.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be a lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Arthur James Gregg xxx-xx-xxxx (Age 53), Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066(a) in the grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Richard Horner Thompson, xxx-xx-xxxx U.S. Army.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named chief warrant officers, W-2 of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-3, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, sections 5787c and 5791, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Abshear, James D.	Armao, Thomas J., Jr.
Adams, John N.	Armbruster, Terrence D.
Adams, Richard L.	Armstrong, Kenny E.
Aguinaldo, Jerry M.	Arnold, Harlon R.
Alexander, Carl T.	Ashcraft, Harvey C.
Allen, Clifford P.	Aucoin, Dennis G.
Allen, Glenn H.	August, Charles G., Jr.
Allen, Robert E.	Austin, Harold T.
Allison, James C.	Aydelott, Charles R.
Allred, John E.	Ayre, Durward C.
Almaraz, Vito G.	Bachman, Lawrence J.
Almond, Dannie K.	Badnek, Joseph S.
Andaya, Carlos D.	Bailey, Don F.
Anderson, Gerold B.	Balsey Kenneth R.
Andies, Robert B.	Baja, Benildo S.
Andrzejewski, Rich J.	Baker, Jess K.
Arens, Dennis L.	Baker, Larry E.
Arezzini, John E.	Baker, Michael W.
Argilan, John D.	

Baker, William W.	Cantu, Sandra
Balderrama, Jose A.	Carlson, Lawrence R.
Baldwin, Patrick L.	Carrington, Matthew
Ballinas, Jose C.	Carson, Jeffrey A.
Ball, Gerald W.	Carsten Thomas E.
Ball, Maurice E.	Carter, Joseph M.
Balog, Waite W.	Carter, Nelson R.
Banks, John M.	Carter, William M.
Barba, Thomas S.	Case, George S.
Barber, Charles B.	Casey, George J.
Barbra, William R.	Castle, Edwin H., Jr.
Barcus, William A., Jr.	Casucci, Michael J.
Barker, Billy L.	Celi, Andres P.
Barnes, Stanley L.	Chambers, James T.
Barnhart, John A.	Chapman, Walter W.
Barr, Luther G.	Cheesebrew, Tony M.
Barreras, Charles	Chesnut, Harry W.
Bartlett, Francis I.	Childers, David P.
Bartlow, Jack D.	Chinery, Percy H., III
Bauman, William J.	Chiong, Mel D.
Bautista, Rodolfo R.	Chmelarsky, Joseph E.
Bayne, Paul H.	Chrisohon,
Becken, Bryan A.	Christopher M.
Beesley, Dennis D.	Church, James E.
Bell, James J.	Ciborowski, Virgin B.
Benfer, Robert J.	Ciron, Mariano F., Jr.
Benjamin, Michael A.	Cirucci, Edward J.
Bennett, Gregor F.	Clark, Jimmy C.
Bergeron, Frederic J.	Clark, Joseph B.
Berkley, Erik E.	Clark, Robert B.
Berry, Thomas J., Jr.	Clayton, Thomas S.
Besser, Ronald N.	Clemente, Philip L.
Bickel, James G.	Clifton, Harry V.
Bildhauer, Fred A.	Clifton, James R.
Bird, Melvin C., Jr.	Cloninger, Lee A.
Bishop, Henry A.	Clouser, Clifford
Bishop, Raymond L.	Cochran, Jimmy R.
Blake, Robert E.	Cochran, Raymond A.
Blount, Karl S.	Coers, John H.
Bojo, Rudy Q.	Coffield, David R., Jr.
Boley, Gary G.	Coffin, Robert J.
Bollek, Richard L.	Cole, Danny D.
Bondzio, Donald J.	Collier,
Book, Lawrence J.	Reuben W., Jr.
Botts, Roy L.	Collins, Daniel J.
Boudreau, Denis R.	Commons, Charles A.
Bowman, Richard L.	Conder, Howard E.
Boyd, Frank J.	Condon, Gerald E.
Braccio, James R.	Conlon, James A.
Brack, Edwin D.	Cook, Clifford T.
Bradley, Donald F.	Cooks, Chandler, Jr.
Brandon, Johnny L.	Cooper Henry D.
Brantley, Hugh	Cooper, Robert E.
Braxton, William W.	Cooper, Roger J.
Bredemeyer, Albert M.	Copeland, Melvin E.
Breslin, Charles J., Jr.	Copes, George T.
Briggs, James A.	Corder, Fred, Jr. II
Bright, Michael D.	Corliss, Albert L., Jr.
Briglin, Joseph R.	Cortese, Charles A.
Brinkley, Roy E.	Cote, Robert C.
Bristol, Robert G.	Craig, Byron F.
Britt, Dale R.	Craig, Earl W., Jr.
Brooks, James R.	Crawford, Richard J.
Broussard, Wilfred	Creed, David L.
Brown, Ernest W.	Cress, Roger W.
Brown, Horace J.	Crownover, Jerry
Brown, Mark N.	Crowson, John M.
Bruce, Wardee R., Jr.	Cunningham,
Brustol, John L.	James L.
Bryan, Thomas J.	Curran, Richard C.
Buck, Kenneth C.	Curry, Sheldon G.
Buckman, John A.	Curtis, Harry A., Jr.
Burkhart, Roger A.	Darrigo, Thomas F.
Burton, Wilfred R.	Daugherty, Larry R.
Bush, James P.	Davis, James E.
Bush, Ronald G.	Davis, James R.
Butler, Michael E.	Davis, John W.
Buttrum, Ronald L.	Davis, Mars F.
Buzzard, Robert J.	Davis, Orville C.
Byers, Harold D.	Day, Dickie J.
Byrd, Ralph, Jr.	Day, James L.
Cadorete,	Deas, James D.
Edward M., Jr.	Debona, Robert B.
Cain, Robert, Jr.	Deck, Larry E.
Callahan,	Decker, Raymond E.
Edward T. J.	Defrees, James R.
Callahan, Frederick N.	Derricote, Dale A.
Camacho, Donald L.	Desmond, David W.
Canino, Lind A.	Diaz, Robert J.
Cannon, Richard D.	

- Dicanio, James V., Jr.
Dickenson, John W.
Dickson, Mack, Jr.
Dickson, William G.
Dill, Ronald P.
Dixon, Frederick R.
Dobbins, John W.
Dobson, Jimmie L.
Doemel, Douglas A.
Domondon, Benjamin A.
Donnelly, Douglas W.
Douglas, Robert M.
Dove, Ronald M.
Downs, James F.
Drahos, Daniel D.
Drewry, Douglas L.
Dulin, Robert H.
Dunbar, Frederick C.
Dunlap, Samuel N.
Dunn, Thomas R., Jr.
Dupalo, Robert J.
Durham, Randall E.
Dye, James E., Jr.
Earl, Billy B.
Eck, Thomas P., Jr.
Edgar, Leonard J.
Edwards, Ralph D.
Edwards, William N.
Eget, John F., Jr.
Eggleton, William W.
Elchelberger, Cheyenne
Elchlepp, Beaudwyn P.
Ellis, Elton E.
Ellis, Roger A.
Epperson, Donald M.
Erker, John W.
Estes, George W.
Estrada, Ronald M.
Evans, Gary L.
Everly, James R.
Ewashko, William S.
Falco, Harry W.
Fales, Harold L.
Falcon, Robert D.
Fegarido, Virgil C.
Fenwick, James J., Jr.
Fernandez, Leonardo G.
Fertig, Norman R.
Finch, Gaylor R.
Finch, William F.
Finley, Terry R.
Finn, Michael R.
Fisher, William L.
Fitch, John A.
Fleischer, Douglas W.
Fletcher, James M.
Flood, William E.
Flynn, Gary E.
Ford, Joseph C.
Ford, Ralph E.
Forrey, Roderick A.
Forthun, David C.
Fortner, Elton C.
Fountain, Gerald T.
Fowler, Ronald L.
Fraher, Dennis E.
Francis, James E.
Franklin, Claude I.
Fraser, Lloyd C.
Frisko, John R.
Fritz, James H.
Frye, Dock H., Jr.
Fugich, Jerry M.
Funk, Jeffrey L.
Fyfe, Douglas J.
Gabaldon, George E.
Gac, Jesse J.
Galanides, Antonio M.
Galer, Dennis C.
Garcia, Patrick, Jr.
Gardenhire, Wil J., Jr.
Garland, Fernald T.
Garrett, Talmadge C.
Gates, John E.
Gavin, Daniel J.
Gee, Grant W.
Gelhi, Robert F.
George, Charles R.
Geres, Hans F.
Getty, David R.
Gibson, Richard
Gibson, Wesley A.
Giddings, Joseph E.
III
Gilchrist, William R.
Giffin, Robert T.
Gilbert, Phillip G.
Gilchrist, William R.
Giles, Henry E.
Gilles, Leonard F.
Gilliland, Freddie H.
Gillip, Raymond R.
Ginn, Aaron C.
Girouard, Francis H., Jr.
Giroux, David L.
Glascocock, Dwain E.
Glenn, Bedford D.
Gloria, Rodolfo V.
Glover, Clarence B.
Gomez, Jose G.
Gonzales, Gilbert M.
Gork, William J.
Gottschalk, William
Grady, Charles D.
Grant, John I., Jr.
Green, Donn E.
Greene, Theodore F.
Greenwood, Ernest L.
Gregory, Robert L.
Greiner, Michael L.
Grey, Robert P.
Grider, James L., Jr.
Griffin, Clyde C.
Gripson, Ronald G.
Grizzard, William A.
Groff, Francis M., Jr.
Grogg, Farrell J.
Groat, Donald E.
Guffey, Lloyd L.
Gullett, John N., Jr.
Gumbayan, Gregorio
Gurney, Dale J.
Gustafson, Dennis M.
Haberman, Leonard R.
Hacker, Paul D.
Hahn, Robert A.
Haldeman, John D.
Hall, Douglas J.
Hallmark, William D.
Hamel, John P.
Hammer, Charles F.
Haney, Edward P.
Hankins, Michael H.
Hanna, Rudolph M.
Hannah, James M.
Hanson, George A.
Hard, Robert F., Jr.
Harden, Lawrence E.
Harm, John W., III
Harman, James A., Jr.
Harmon, Joseph P.
Harper, Franklyn K.
Harper, Randolph A.
Harrell, Hubert F.
Harris, James L.
Hart, Joseph M.
Hart, Vernon L.
Hastings, Robert O.
Hatfield, Gary L.
Hayden, Robert M.
Hayes, Robert P.
Heath, Robert M.
Heiney, Charles E.
Helm, Jack L., Sr.
Helms, Frank E.
Helwick, David L.
Henderson, Thomas R.
Hennessy, Peter F.
Henson, Roy D.
Heriford, David S.
Herman, Charles N.
Herrick, Richard G.
Herzog, James E.
Hestand, Edgar B.
Hickey, Jimmy R.
Higley, George F., Jr.
Hill, George C.
Hill, Jeffery D.
Hill, Richard A.
Hinds, William J.
Hinton, Edward L.
Hipskind, Larry G.
Hoder, Sidney W.
Hoffman, John J.
Hogg, Edward E.
Holder, Philip.
Holland, Michael E.
Hooker, Manning A.
Houlette, James F.
Houston, Robert E.
Howes, Robert C., Jr.
Hubner, Jon R.
Huffman, Albert J.
Huggins, Gary W.
Hughes, Kenneth L.
Hundley, John D.
Hunley, Billie S.
Hunter, Tommy G.
Hurley, Charles M.
Hyman, Bobby E.
Ingles, Merrill W.
Ingram, James R.
Ingram, Michael R.
Iovanna, William R.
Isola, Andrew J.
Jackson, Auston M.
Jackson, Ronald C.
Jacobs, Michael L.
James, Robert C.
Jaquith, Philip A.
Jellison, James A.
Jenkins, Danny T.
Jennings, Galle B.
Jennings, John S.
Jiles, Elvin, Jr.
Johnson, Herbert A.
Johnson, Larry D.
Johnson, Clarence O.
Johnson, Lawrence J.
Johnson, William M.
Jondahl, Del G.
Jones, Bobby L.
Jones, Gerald E.
Jones, Gilbert H., Jr.
Jones, Johnny L.
Jones, Johnny R.
Jones, Ronny G.
Jordan, James J., Jr.
Jung, Dale C.
Kehr, Bruce D.
Kaiser, James H.
Keller, Clyde W., Jr.
Keller, Francis G.
Kelley, John S.
Kelly, Sean T.
Kemp, Theron R., Jr.
Kennedy, Barry.
Kermon, Robert H., Jr.
Keys, Royd
Killingbeck, David A.
Kimball, Raymond J.
King, John P., Jr.
King, Thomas M., Jr.
Kinshofer, George H.
Kirk, Kilfion K.
Kite, John B.
Klein, William R., Jr.
Kline, David L.
Koester, William E.
Kohlbeck, James L.
Kohler, William G.
Kolenda, John H.
Kopp, Phillip A.
Kornegay, Thomas S.
Korntop, Paul H.
Kretzschmar, Arno A.
Krohn, Thomas H.
Kurz, Dennis L.
Lacko, John D.
Lacoe, Paul D.
Ladow, Louis P.
Laduke, Robert C.
Lake, Kenneth D.
Lane, Donald W.
Lanear, Edward A., Jr.
Lang, Gary L.
Laplante, Kevin J.
Lardner, John M.
Larson, Raymond D.
Lasater, Eugene R.
Lascelle, William A.
Laue, George M.
Lawrence, Carol L.
Lawson, Charles E.
Lawson, James C., Jr.
Lawson, Shirley W.
Leatherwood, Don A. L.
Ledford, Robert H.
Lee, Richard D.
Leindecker, John E.
Lenartz, John E.
Leong, Francis A.
Lestage, Clement J.
Lewin, Antonio R.
Lewis, James M.
Ley, John L., III
Lins, Donald E.
Little, James S.
Lloyd, James J., Jr.
Lloyd, John T.
Locklair, John L.
Loe, Michael M.
Lomenick, John A.
Long, Cecil J.
Long, James J.
Long, Lawrence H. E.
Long, Thomas J.
Longmire, Gary G.
Ludrick, Jess E., Jr.
Lundy, Charles P., Jr.
Lunsford, Jay W.
Lusk, Sherman H.
Lussier, William A.
Lutz, Gary D.
Lutz, Robert E.
Lynch, James J.
Lynch, Raymond R.
Lyon, Paul D.
Lytle, John D.
Lytle, Preston O.
Maley, John T.
Mangel, Edward L.
Marple, Robert A.
Marquette, Jerry L.
Marshall, Dewey D.
Martin, David P.
Martin, John L.
Martin, Lawrence E.
Martin, Michael P.
Marx, Raymond J.
Massey, Anthony H., Jr.
Mathisen, Tim I.
Mattson, Kenneth L.
Maulsby, Rustic A., Jr.
Maxaner, Bruce
Maxey, Jack E.
Mayberry, Donald R.
McBee, Ronald E.
McCallum, David L.
McCarthy, John P., Jr.
McCowan, Charles F.
McCurdy, Harold D.
McDonald, Bruce
McGhee, O. D.
McGlynn, Michael J.
McGrew, Ralph R.
McGurr, Albert F.
McKee, Karen M.
McKee, Larry J.
McMahon, Larry S.
McNealy, John M., Jr.
McNulty, Larry A.
McQuade, George J.
McWane, Gilbert J.
Medina, Genelito V.
Medved, Nicholas S.
Micklich, Richard L.
Mihok, Richard J.
Miller, Charles E.
Miller, Charles K.
Miller, Glenn E.
Miller, Hershel M.
Miller, Merle J.
Miller, Ralph F.
Miller, Randy S.
Miller, Robert B., Jr.
Miller, Samuel T.
Miller, Victor E.
Miller, William L.
Mobley, Ronald
Moffett, Martin C.
Mohan, George V.
Montgomery, James J., Jr.
Moody, Robert E.
Moore, Joseph M.
More, Paul A.
Moore, Robert W.
Moore, Ronald J.
Mora, Stephen M.
Moran, Daniel, III
Morgan, Suzanne
Morris, Daniel G.
Morris, James L.
Morris, Terry L.
Moser, Leroy R.
Mularchuk, Peter
Mulder, George K.
Mullins, Noah T.
Murphy, Larry R.
Murphy, Michael E.
Murray, Max E.
Muth, Lee R.
Narlock, Charles R.
Nauta, Raleigh J.
Nelson, Donald F.
Ness, John L.
Newbold, Philip G.
Nichols, Leo G.
Nicholson, James A.
Niebler, George H., Jr.
Niemann, Gerald W.
Nishnick, Peter A.
Nocella, Francis P.
Ocker, Kenneth R.
Ogletree, James D.
Ohaloran, Francis E.
Olcott, John H.
Olsen, Glen S.
Oltman, Carl E.
Ord, John M.
Osterfeld, Leroy A.
Otto, Mark H.
Owens, Raymond W.
Pace, William S.
Pacetti, Frank O.
Padula, Gerald J.
Pagano, Robert M.
Palmer, Bruce E.
Palmer, Robert D.
Pankiewicz, John, Jr.
Paoletti, Michael J.
Pash, Marvin F.
Pate, James E.
Patterson, Dale J.
Paul, George D.
Payne, Francis H., Jr.
Pearsall, James E., Jr.
Pearson, Sherman J.
Pechon, Louis F., Jr.
Pelis, Thomas F.
Pemberton, Lawrence A.
Penner, John E.
Peplinski, Dieter
Perlas, Nazario D., Jr.
Peterson, Philip T.
Pfau, Edward A. R.
Phillips, Blaine H.
Phillips, Lee B.
Pincek, William R.
Piper, Harold L.
Pittman, Robert L.
Pohly, B. Jeffrey
Pokrant, Frederic P.
Ponder, William F.
Popovich, Michael L.
Porter Lawrence K.
Posey, Donald R.
Potter, Charles E.
Potter, Robert E.
Powell, Jeffrey L.
Pratt, Elwood S.
Prendergast, Michael P.
Provost, Robert G. A.
Pryor, Glenn K.
Pryor, Wade T.
Purden, Harry B. III
Pursley, Donald H.
Putman, Donald W.
Putz, Hans L.
Quaschnick, David L.
Raby, Gary W.
Rambo, Charles W.
Randle, George P. E.
Raney, David E.
Rapalee, Raymond N.
Ray, Billy M.
Raybourn, Stephen A.
Rayburn, Harold L.
Reece, Donald L.
Reigottle, Ronald L., Jr.
Reiterman, Philip E.
Repak, George E.
Retterer, William A.
Reyes, Medardo P.
Reyes, Ponciano L.
Reyes, Raphael O.
Rhodes, Roy M.
Rial, John S.
Rice, Jerry L.
Rice, Robert E.
Richardson, Don D. II
Richardson, Gary L.
Riddle, Jerry A.
Ridley, John D.
Rinacke, James C.
Ringressy, Dean P.
Ritter, Kenneth J.
Robinson, Tommy L.
Roe, Ronald R.
Romig, James F.
Rominger, Gerald R.
Ronquillo, Marcelino
Rougeau, Anice J.
Rowe, Bernard C.
Ruiz, Augusto D.
Russman, Mark E., Jr.
Russo, Claud F.
Saguinsin, Timoteo M.
Saine, Paul M.
Salisbury, Thomas B.
Salonga, Cipriano C.
Salvato, Giacomo W.
Sanders, James C.
Sanders, John W.
Saunders, Mary O., Jr.
Savino, Oronzo J.
Sawicki, Gerald S.
Schaeffer, John P., III
Schaeffer, Lester M.
Schell, Edward G.
Schmidt, Keith L.
Schmitt, Gerard J.
Schneider, Franz C.
Schooler, Donald R.
Schuck, Jerry L.
Schultz, Ray
Schwab, Frederick A.
Scott, Edward C.
Scott, John L.
Scott, Richard B.
Sedlevicius, John J., Jr.
Seltz, Michael W.
Selover, Earl H., Jr.
Shafer, Gerald T.
Shaffer, Ivan L.
Shanklin, Terry W.
Sharp, Floyd G.
Sharp, Larry W.
Shaw, George L.
Shaw, Harvey J.
Shawn, Rodney A.
Shell, Gerald B.
Shemanski, Ronald J.
Shepherd, Robert D.
Shepherd, Danny K.
Sherman, Cornelius A., II
Shields, Joseph N., II
Shinkle, Leroy K.
Shope, Merrill E., Jr.
Shotts, Gerald D., Jr.
Shoultz, Larry D.
Shumaker, Leo O.
Siems, Roger W.
Sieruta, David W.
Sillers, Samuel L.
Simmons, Donald B., Jr.
Simpson, Frank L.
Simpson, Leonard W.

Sipes, Jerry K.
 Sitte, Francis C.
 Sizemore, Austin L.
 Skinder, John S.
 Sloan, David
 Slupski, Edward L.
 Smith, James L.
 Smith, Richard E.
 Smith, Sidney E.
 Snodgrass, Samuel B., Jr.
 Soldo, Terrence L.
 Sommer, Robert J., Jr.
 Sopha, Robert E.
 Soto, Paulino, Jr.
 Spellman, Frank R., Jr.
 Spencer, Ronald C.
 Spurlock, Jimmy R.
 Stalnaker, Charles G.
 Standridge, Roy L.
 Stanfield, Clyde R.
 StClair, Dennis B.
 Stephens, Richard J.
 Stephens, Wesley C.
 Stevens, Richard A.
 Stokely, John W.
 Stoops, Lewis E.
 Story, Robert S.
 Strange, Jack D.
 Straw, James R.
 Stribling, James M.
 Strickland, McCoy O.
 Stringer, Charles L., Jr.
 Strong, Richard L.
 Sturgis, Russell
 Sully, Jerry R.
 Swift, Arthur H.
 Skyes, Joe T.
 Taglioli, George E.
 Tajito, Juan M.
 Tankersley, Billy A.
 Tayag, Aureo S.
 Tato, Mallgi F.
 Taylor, Cecil C.
 Taylor, Glenn E.
 Taylorbrown, Marvin D.
 Teegarden, Dennis D.
 Tennis, Walter F.
 Terry, Wayne G.
 Tesnow, Ronald L.
 Thatcher, Carl G.
 Thayer, Michael W.
 Theberge, Marcel C.
 Theriault, Stephen E.
 Thomas, David R.
 Thomas, Juan A.
 Thompson, Harold J.
 Thompson, Thomas, Jr.
 Thompson, Tommy
 Thorn, Raymond E.
 Thorp, Donald M.
 Tigert, John A.
 Tilton, William E.
 Tines, John H.
 Tingle, Charles W.
 Tognazzini, James T.
 Tolentino, Ruben G.
 Tom, Daniel, Jr.
 Towery, Travis W.
 Trapp, James E.

The following-named chief warrant officer, W-3 of the U.S. Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-4, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 5787c and 5791, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Albury, Merrill C.
 Aldaz, Edmundo
 Addison, Leroy E., II
 Adkins, James M., Jr.
 Alexander, Jose A.
 Allen, Merrill J., Jr.
 Anderson, Kenneth S.
 Anderson, Milburn M.
 Arsenault, Raymond T.
 Arthur, Joseph H.
 Baldwin, William J.
 Ballew, Neil G.
 Bampffield, James R.
 Barrow, Maxie R.
 Bartleman, James P.
 Beach, Frank A.
 Beatty, Jonathan T.
 Beavers, Elton R.
 Beavers, Harvie D., Jr.
 Beavers, James E.
 Bennett, Donald S.
 Bennett, Rex G.
 Beyer, Donald J., Jr.
 Blair, Donald K.
 Black, Gerald R.

Blausey, Arthur E.
 Bocchino, Alfred J.
 Bodkin, David M.
 Boley, James M.
 Bonilla, Samuel R.
 Bonnet, William R.
 Bonette, John E.
 Boothe, John P.
 Borszich, Everett P.
 Bowen, James C., III
 Boyce, Richard A.
 Bregg, Gerald B. W.
 Breland, Don
 Breunig, John V.
 Brinley, Laird E.
 Browning, Harold D.
 Bryce, Francis P.
 Buckley, Thomas F.
 Budway, Edward J.
 Bullock, Lawrence G.
 Burdette, William M., Jr.
 Burke, Virgil G., Jr.
 Butler, Dorniece
 Butler, Louis E.
 Cagle, Donald J.
 Cain, James M.
 Caley, James D. C.
 Campbell, David B.
 Candanoza, Jose R.
 Caponis, John A.
 Carpenter, William A.
 Carson, Bill
 Carter, Lorenza
 Casteen, John D., Jr.
 Chambers, James D.
 Chilton, Harry R.
 Christman, Peter T., Jr.
 Clapham, Charles W.
 Clark, James W.
 Clark, Richard O.
 Clark, Robert L.
 Cleghorn, John T.
 Clements, Jerry E.
 Coarsey, John R., Jr.
 Colon, Pedro A.
 Contreras, Gregorio A.
 Cornwell, William J.
 Costa, Joseph E.
 Coward, Noel T.
 Craig, Lewis J.
 Crawford, Frank L., Jr.
 Crist, Howard R.
 Crossland, Joseph L., Jr.
 Crossman, David C.
 Crouch, Thomas H.
 Crowhorn, James R.
 Cruz, Adelbert, Jr.
 Cullison, Richard C.
 Cutter, Arthur E., Jr.
 Daharsh, Robert E.
 Dalrymple, John E.
 Darling, Peter L.
 Datson, Dick
 Davis, Clayton R.
 Dean, Theodore P.
 Delorme, John M.
 Demers, Robert P.
 Deutsch, John T.
 Devine, Arthur W.
 Doolittle, Richard F.
 Doss, Larry W.
 Doyle, William T.
 Drewes, Kenneth N.
 Dungca, Patricio P.
 Dunlap, Robert B.
 Dzeroski, Leonard T.
 Eastman, Guy W.
 Elliott, Boyce W.
 Elliott, James A.
 Ellsworth, Richard H.
 Elrod, Albert W., Jr.
 Ephraim, Richard
 Fahrenkrug, Thomas P.
 Flery, John M., Jr.
 Fisher, Michael J.
 Fleming, Kenneth R.
 Flint, Robert C.
 Foley, Lee M.

Folkenroth, Jan P.
 Foreman, Hennin D.
 Foster, John W.
 Fowler, William B.
 Fowler, William S.
 Francis, Clayton A.
 Francis, Sidney K.
 Franzen, Gerald J.
 Gaiennie, Louis R.
 Gardner, Timothy L.
 Gatewood, Larry E.
 Gearo, Benjamin A.
 Geary, John R.
 Glencoe, Thomas M.
 Goldin, Milton, Jr.
 Gore, William L.
 Gosselin, Charles L., Jr.
 Grant, Joseph
 Graves, Robert L.
 Greer, Bernard
 Griffin, James K.
 Grosz, Gary D.
 Gunn, Kent H.
 Hadel, Paul J., Jr.
 Hamilton, Edward P., Jr.
 Handy, Christopher C.
 Hansen, Gary M.
 Hardy, Michael C.
 Harritt, John D.
 Hartman, Thomas T.
 Hatcher, Billy G.
 Hawkins, Billy R.
 Hernandez, Steve J.
 Hewitt, Jack L.
 Hickson, Dewey W.
 Hildreth, Billy J.
 Hill, Lamar K.
 Holcum, John V.
 Hollaway, Billy D.
 Houston, Grady
 Howard, Stanley E.
 Howard, William J.
 Hudgen, Earther L.
 Hulsing, Russell D.
 Hummel, Robert W., Jr.
 Hunt, John H., Jr.
 Iliff, John C.
 Ivie, Perry G.
 Jemison, Walter L.
 Jobb, Francis E., Jr.
 Johnson, Lynn N.
 Johnson, Sidney E.
 Johnson, Warren P.
 Johnson, William I.
 Jolly, Edward G.
 Jones, Ronald D.
 Jordan, Austin T.
 Kanning, Diederick E.
 Kantirakis, Johnnie N.
 Kelley, Steven J.
 Kelly, James R.
 Kelsey, Diane M.
 Kennedy, James V.
 Kennedy, Robert L.
 Kenney, William P.
 Kessens, Gerard R.
 Knutson, Thomas E.
 Komzelman, Edward E.
 Kreis, Jack A.
 Kriegl, Donald W.
 Kroll, Robert J.
 Krumreich, Uwe H. K.
 Kulhanek, Darrell L.
 Kunkle, Gallard L.
 Lane, Benjamin C.
 Law, Roger D.
 Lawrence, Paul L.
 Lecompte, Timothy E.
 Leroy, John W.
 Lichty, Gary L.
 Lightfoot, Bernard, Sr.
 Lindquist, Jack D.
 Lively, Ronnie W.
 Locke, Dudley B., Jr.
 Loomis, Larry L.
 Loveless, Paul F., Jr.
 Ludwig, James W. S.
 Mackie, James P.
 Malcne, Henry B.
 Mammen, Lesley F.
 Maples, Gene D.
 Mara, George
 Mariani, Stephen R.
 Martin, Arthur J.
 Martin, Brain J.
 Martin, John K.
 Matzke, William A., Jr.
 Mayfield, James
 Maynard, Paul
 McAvoy, Arthur R.
 McGrath, Michael S.
 McGuire, Eldon K.
 McKillips, Lester T.
 McKinney, Frank A., III
 McKnight, Rhodus
 McLamb, Thomas E.
 McLaughlan, George C.
 McMillan, Charles L.
 Metheny, Marvin D., II
 Mikesell, Richard N.
 Milan, Frederick T.
 Miller, Charles R.
 Milne, George G., III
 Modrell, Michael J.
 Monroe, Gregory E.
 Moon, Edward M., Jr.
 Moore, Robert C.
 Morgan, Franklin H.
 Morris, Charles J.
 Morse, Richard B.
 Moulis, Charles L.
 Moultrie, Freddie, Jr.
 Mueller, John H.
 Murdoff, Gerald D.
 Nashif, Ronald A.
 Newton, Howard W.
 Noell, Harold L.
 Norton, James L.
 Nuss, Jimmie L.
 Odonski, Ronald V.
 Ogden, Charles T.
 O'Hara, Vincent B.
 O'Leary, John T.
 Oliver, Ronald C.
 Orrick, Clarence W.
 Pauls, Thomas E.
 Pehl, Thomas L., Jr.
 Perry, Harry M.
 Philbrook, Keith A.
 Pitcher, Gary L.
 Poppel, Gilbert C.
 Poutree, Douglas R.
 Pulley, Alvin B.
 Queck, Ernest E., II
 Raley, James R.
 Rathbun, Dewitt
 Rector, Dolphus C.
 Reeves, Richard D.
 Reiter, Michael L.
 Risk, Jerry D.
 Ritchie, Donald D.
 Robbins, Johnny G.
 Robinson, Gerald L.
 Roby, David A.
 Rodriguez, Jose P.
 Rogers, William E.
 Rohlf, Dale M., Jr.
 Roles, James R.

Root, James G.
 Rosenboom, Roger D.
 Rossi, Michael A.
 Rundall, Stanley R.
 Rushing, Harry F.
 Sanders, Stanley G.
 Scarbrough, Travis E.
 Schlatter, Ronald K.
 Schmidt, Stanley L.
 Schneider, Norma N. J.
 Scott, Daniel D.
 Scott, Phillip C.
 Shutters, William D., II
 Singer, Larry
 Sisemore, Marion R.
 Skiba, Edward J.
 Skinner, Tommie W.
 Skrapits, Anthony A.
 Slade, George W.
 Smiley, Dalbert F.
 Smith, Carl H.
 Smith, George W.
 Smith, James H.
 Smith, Malcolm E.
 Snock, Maxmillion R.
 Sorensen, Robert E.
 Spangler, Ercell D.
 Spillers, Jerry W.
 Spoor, Allan K.
 Sprys, James M.
 Squier, David W.
 Steely, Herbert E.
 Steffens, Bobby D.
 Steiner, Michael B.
 Stephens, Arnold D.
 Stiles, Kenneth R.
 Swecker, Joseph B., Jr.
 Syrovatka, Vladimir
 Taylor, Walter T.
 Temer, Paul L.
 Thomas, Stephen G.
 Timmons, Ronald.
 Tinney, Thomas G.
 Tissot, John E.
 Topping, Robert M.
 Turner, Raymond T., Jr.
 Underwood, Foy C.
 Vanhook, Keith C.
 Verhage, Lloyd K.
 Vick, Roger L.
 Wall, Floyd A.
 Walsh, Jon A.
 Waters, Allan R.
 Webb, Alvin C.
 Weber, John W., III
 White, William R.
 Whiting, Daniel E.
 Wild, Lawrence A.
 Wildey, Gary R.
 Williams, Samuel S.
 Winter, Daniel R.
 Witkowski, John A.
 Woodward, Curtis B.
 Worman, Richard T.
 Worrell, Darrell A.
 Wright, David J.
 Yatsko, George P.
 Young, David E.
 Young, John W.
 Young, William R.
 Youngblood, Adrian C.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 1, 1981:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 Pamela Needham Bailey, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, vice Billy M. Wise, resigned.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
 David R. MacDonald, of Illinois, to be a Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Robert D. Hormats.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 Richard P. Kusserow, of Illinois, to be Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, vice Thomas D. Morris, resigned.